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VOL. III. WARREN ISHAM, EDITOR. No. 2, NEW SERIES.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 11th. 1852.

FRIEND BETTS:

If you have been as unsuccessful in getting letters from me, as I have from you, you have known little of my movements for the last five months and upwards.—I believe I wrote you from Malta, that I designed to go up the Nile to Nubia (Ethiopia) and to cross the long desert by Mt. Sinai and Petra, and you may have supposed, for aught I know that the alligators of the Nile, or the Bedouins of the desert had pounced upon me. But having passed through the dominions of both in safety, and explored every portion of the holy land as far north as the sea of Galilee, and Safet on the east, and Beyroot on the west; I started, on the 17th of May for Damascus, across the mountains of Lebanon, and from Damascus proceeded to the ruins of Baalbec. The route was infested with the Druses, who are in a state of insurrection, and many parties who have traversed the holy land and had designed to go to Damascus, relinquished their design upon ascertaining the state of the country. But I passed directly by a company of armed Druses who were lying in wait for the Sheik of a neighboring village, and they offered me no harm. The Sheik they seized a few moments after I passed. I staid at the Sheik's village that night, and in the evening was disturbed by hideous noises, galloping of horses, &c., and learned that two or three hundred men had collected to go in pursuit of their chief.

I went within sixty miles of the celebrated ruins of Palmyra, "Tadmor in the wilderness," and should have gone there had I taken the precaution to be a little better prepared for so perilous an adventure, that region being infested with myriads of Arabs (Bedouins) of the throat-cutting sort

I left Beyroot on the 25th of May by steamer, passed the Islands of Cyprus, Rhodes, Coos, Patmos, Samos, Scio, and Mitylene, (all of scripture notoriety,) and touched at most of them, arrived at Smyrna in four days, and at Constantinople in twelve, the distance being fifteen or sixteen hundred miles, having stopped about a week in Asia Minor.

The exterior beauties of Constantinople have not been exaggerated by travellers, nor indeed have they been half described, but it is distance only "which lends enchantment to the view." Viewed from without from whatever point, the city presents a most fascinating appearance, beyond that of any other I have seen in my travels; but when you come to enter it, the contrast is completly reversed—among the great cities of the world, it is by far the most uncomely I have ever seen. The population is about equal to that of New York, there being also a place on the opposite side of the strait just about the size of Brooklyn. Including what they call the suburbs, extending along the Bosphorus from the sea of Marmora to the Black Sea, they count a million of inhabitants. These however, have no claim to be considered a part of Constantinople. In a commercial point of view, Constantinople is nothing to New York, although it has a magnificent harbor. Latitude 41 degrees North.

I have just returned from an excursion up the Bosphorus to the Black Sea. Nothing can exceed the picturesque beauties which adorn both the European and Asiatic shores. The Strait generally is not more than a mile in width, and is continually winding about among the green hills, studded with dwellings, so that you can seldom see more than a mile or two each way.

To-morrow I take the Austrian steamer for Athens by way of Smyrna and the Grecian Isles, at one of which (Syra) we shall be detained in quarantine.—Steamboat travelling is excessively high here, four or five times as high as with us. The cost of fuel alone of course makes a very great difference in the expense of running.

I know not how long I shall be by the way, but I shall make all the speed possible consistent with the objects I have to accomplish I hope to be in London by the 20th of July, and in New York by the twentieth of August, stopping two or three weeks in England to revisit and finish up my travels there.

Respectfully Yours, WARREN ISHAM.

THE PLEASURES OF FARMING.

We invite the attention of young men to a consideration of the arguments presented in the article whichwe give below, from the N. E. Farmer, by F. Holbrook.

We are well aware that in a comparatively new country like our State—many of our subscribers having, in truth just made an "opening," and are this moment piling the logs from what will soon be the farm—there are many exigencies, many untoward and perplexing circumstances which are not taken into consideration, as the article was written for another meridian, yet it contains so many excellent hints which are universally applicable, we cannot refrain from transferring it almost entire to our columns.

"I infer from your remarks that you have just entered upon the career of manhood, and that too, propitiously, with a taste for reading and a desire for the acquisition of knowledge. I trust you are apprised of the importance of a judicious selection of books to be read, books that expand, elevate, and refine, rather than simply divert, or amuse, the mind; and that so selected, you read them carefully, thoroughly sifting them by your own deliberate reflections. A *few* well selected books, thus read, will prove of more solid advantage to you, than a whole library, read in a desultory manner.

But to be "a man, in the true sense of the term," as you style it, something more is necessary than even the proper reading of the best books; one must not only be extensively acquainted with other men's thoughts, but must also have the power of originating ideas himself—must be a deep original thinker, as well as a general reader. One may be a walking encyclopedia of other men's thoughts, may be able to tell something about almost all kinds of knowledge, and yet be quite deficient in power to originate noble thoughts, and to turn knowledge to useful practical account. If you would be a strong man mentally, then, in addition to

your reading, invigorate your mind by draughts from the great fountain-head, by a close and profound study of nature. The poet tells us that—

> "Books are not seldom talismans and spells,
> By which the magic art of shrewder wits
> Holds an unthinking multitude enthralled;"

but that "nature deceives no student;" that here, the eye, the ear, the touch,

> "May give a useful lesson to the head,
> And learning wiser grow without his books."

There are no pleasures, in the acquisition of knowledge, superior to those we enjoy while studying nature. Her endless variety and beauty of animal and vegetable life; the wonderful principle of life, so variously organized; the landscape of mountain and valley, of lake and river; the phenomena of storms and tempests, which science is now illustrating, and reducing to exact laws;—indeed, every thing, above, beneath, and around us, is full of pleasurable instruction. There are the changing seasons, in all their sublimity and beauty, a contemplation of which is full of delightful instruction, of deeply useful lessons, to both head and heart; and which has called from the pen of Washington Irving one of the finest passages I have anywhere seen. Speaking of the vicissitudes of our American seasons, he says: "If they annoy us occasionally by changes from hot to cold, from wet to dry, they give us one of the most beautiful climates in the world. They give us the brilliant sunsines of the south of Europe, with the fresh verdure of the north. They float our skies with gorgeous tints of fleecy whiteness, and send down cooling showers to refresh the panting earth and keep it green. Our seasons are all poetical; the phenomena of our heavens are full of sublimity and beauty. Winter with us has none of its proverbial gloom. It may have its howling winds, and chilling frosts, and whirling snow-storms; but it has also its long intervals of cloudless sunshine, when the snow-clad earth gives redoubled brightness to the day; when at night the stars beam with intensest lustre, or the moon floods the whole landscape with her most limpid radiance; and then the joyous outbreak of our spring, bursting at once into leaf and blossom, redundant with vegetation, and vociferous with life!—and the splendors of our summer—its morning voluptuousness and evening glory—its airy palaces of sun-gilt clouds, piled up in a deep azure sky, and its gusts of tempest of almost tropical grandeur, when the forked lightning and the bellowing thunder volley from the battlements of heaven and shake the sultry atmosphere—and the sublime melancholy of our autumn, magnificent in its decay, withering down the pomp and pride of a woodland country, yet reflecting back from its yellow forests the golden serenity of the sky Surely we may say that in our climate 'the heavens declare the glory of God, and the firmament showeth his handiwork; day unto day uttereth speech, and night unto night showeth knowledge.'"

You say, "it is a favorite assertion with the editors and correspondents of the *New England Farmer*, that there is no other pursuit or business productive of an equal amount of pleasure with practical farming and gardening." The assertion may have been often made, though I do not this moment recollect by whom made; it is not an assertion of mine. However, Socrates said, "Agriculture is an employment the most worthy the application of man, the most ancient, and the most suitable to his nature; it is the common nurse of all persons, in every age and condition of life; it is the source of health, strength, plenty and riches, and of a thousand sober delights and honest pleasures; it is the mistress and school of sobriety, temperance, justice, religion, and, in short, of all virtues." This is a high encomium; and, in general terms, is pretty true. If the condition, all things considered, of a class of persons engaged in any one of the leading practical pursuits of man be compared with that of an equal number, of like intelligence, engaged in farming, the result will be likely to prove favorable to the latter class.—Individual comparisons may result quite differently from general ones; for every man is not best fitted by taste and talent for farming, any more than every man is best fitted for preaching. The truth is, the world is wide, every variety of taste and talent is wanted to carry forward civilization, and may find an appropriate sphere of action; and the great point is, for each individual to ascertain his proper place, his own peculiar thing to do; and then if he does that thing, with an energy and decision of purpose which leaps over the obstacles it cannot cast out of the way, he will be apt to succeed, may be useful to others, and will probably enjoy life, so far as enjoyment is granted in this state of being.

To a mind capable of appreciating, as you term it, "the almost infinite value of intellectual culture," the greater delight is undoubtedly found in its pursuit than in the mere execution of the manual operations pertaining to any of the practical callings by which man earns bread. But it is the inevitable lot of us mortals to gain our bread by "the sweat of the brow." As a general thing, we cannot give ourselves up to the improvement of the mind, but must engage the greater part of our time in hard matter-of-fact labor, only catching the passing hour, as it were, for pure intellectual pleasures and improvements. There are of course a few enviable exceptions to this the general lot, seen in the case of individual men, who, by a peculiarly favorable profession in life, or otherwise, are permitted to luxuriate in purely mental pursuits and pleasures; and there are other exceptions, not enviable, of persons who, for want of a necessity laid upon them of exertion, labor hard to kill time and keep off ennui—of persons who, sweating not in the earning of bread, are made to sweat most tremendously in digesting it. Our nature here is compound, of matter and spirit, and the two must be harmonized as well as may be. In general, if we attend too exclusively to the culture of the mind, giving ourselves up to its cravings under such circumstances, the physical nature will be neglected and enfeebled, which will ultimately clog the workings of the mind, and prevent it from attaining to those useful results it might otherwise reach in connection with a vigorous physical frame,—and so, too, if we give ourselves exclusively to mere manual employments, we develope but little mind, and make no advancement worthy of a being gifted with the sublime faculties of intellect; and hence we may perhaps account for your affirmation, "that while farming has very few enticements for me, intellectual pursuits afford me the greatest delight;" you, with your reading of other men's thoughts, wonder what pleasure can be derived from prosecuting the methods of agriculture: a mere laborer, wonders what pleasure or profit it can be to you to pore over those books: a man employed in pitching over a manure heap, with a soul but little elevated above a manure-heap, thinks only of the manure-heap, and of getting to the end of it; while a philosopher, taking this laborer's tools and doing his work, thinks of a hundred scientific principles, all suggested by the manure-heap and the act of pitching it over. If we have the minds to read them, there are deep, useful lessons in almost every employment of head or hand, however menial the employment may at first seem; and never was there truer saying than that of the poet,—

> "It is the soul that sees; the outward eyes
> Present the object, but the mind descries;
> And thence delight, disgust, or cool indifference rise."

The true idea, then, generally, is to combine intellectual with manual pursuits. That such a course will tend to make a full man, a man practically useful, is sufficiently proved by history. Look at the splendid galaxy of self-made men, who, in addition to carrying forward some practical calling, have risen to the highest eminence, have become intellectual giants,—men who, with freedom from the attenuating physical tendencies of a too exclusively closet-life, have by thei

original, elevated, manly and practical mode of thinking, enriched the world by contributions to every department of knowledge. Of the various principal practical callings by which men earn bread, none is more favorable to intellectual culture than agriculture, —as I shall presently attempt to show. The professional man, combining somewhat the cultivation of the ground with his other pursuit, will be the stronger man for it, and may ultimately attain quite as desirable a condition as if he had exclusively devoted mind and body to his profession. The farmer who attends to the cultivation of his mind, in connection with that of his soil, is much better fitted to farm it properly and profitably, than if he were merely a manual digger.

I come now to a direct practical answer to your question—"In what does the secret consist of finding any real substantial pleasure in the operations of farming?" Among other things, you name "the monotonous business of holding the plow from early in the morning to late in the evening."

As too commonly conducted, I grant that plowing is not a particularly agreeable business, and that you have described it quite tersely. Too many plowmen, having little or no thought about the true philosophical principles of their business, are more anxious to get over the greatest possible breadth of land in a day, than to do proper and the best work. They cut their furrows too shallow, and as wide as, or wider than the plow can possibly turn them, and what portion cannot be got over with the plow aided by the foot of the plowman, rolls back into its bed again, and the next time round its "grass side up" is put out of sight by the "cut and cover" operation, making a high ridge of earth with a deep hole beside it. The furrows are also very crookedly cut, and therefore do not match together at all well.

The plowman twists and turns himself in all manner of shapes, is vexed with his plow, scolds at and whips his team furiously, labors and tugs and sweats away, "from early in the morning to late in the evening," and can show you as big and as mean a day's work as you could wish to see, with hardly a rod square of passably good work in the whole piece. I would not allow such a workman to plow a day for me, it he would do the work for nothing, and pay ten dollars for the privilege. But if properly conducted, say for ten hours in a day, which is all a merciful man will require of his animals of draught, however he may be disposed as to himself, plowing is one of the finest and most exhilarating employments in all the world.

Did you ever investigate the accurate philosophy of the plow and of plowing? Take a highly improved modern plow and study it. Look at it as a whole implement, and at its several parts, and reflect what a world of profound study it has cost to produce that same implement. What high mechanical principles it involves, and how beautifully do they combine together to produce an exact and most valuable result. There is the mould-board alone, although an exact mathematical combination, yet it is a problem for you, (I speak advisedly,) which, if you have not solved it, its solution will give you a pretty sharp brush, with all your mathematics. Then, too, a combination of mathematics, a little varied to suit each case, will give you the best form of mould-board for sandy and gravelly soils, for clay, and heavy moist soils generally, and for best working stubble land. The plow best adapted to sandy, and generally light, dry soils, will lay flat furrows, accurately shut in beside each other, thus preventing a too great natural tendency to evaporation, incident to such soils. Your mathematics will show you that a coulter set bevelling to the land, an inclined landside to the plow, and a concave lined mould-board, all contribute to facilitate the laying of flat furrows, and that it would be difficult to drop the edges down accurately beside each other without these several provisions. The plow best adapted to clay and other heavy or moist soils, cuts rectangular furrows and lays them at an inclination of 45° to the horizon. Your mathematics will show you that this is the best position for the furrows of such soils to be placed in. It can be undeniably demonstrated that none but rectangular furrows, whose depth is to their width as two is to three, can be laid at an inclination of 45°; that rectangular furrows, whose depth is equal to two-thirds their width, and which are laid at an inclination of 45°, present, in their projecting angles, a greater surface of soil to the ameliorating influences of the atmosphere, and greater cubical contents of soil for the harrow to operate on in raising a deep fine tilth, or seed bed, and permit underneath them a freer circulation of air, and passage from the surface of superfluous moisture, than furrows of any other form or proportions that are practicable to be turned. The plow in the very best manner adapted to the working of stubble lands, will be higher in the beam to enable it to pass obstructions, and shorter in the turn of its mould-board, than either of the preceding, will have a greater depth of iron in the back parts of the mould-board, which will tend to throw its loose stubble furrow all over to an inverted position, and leave a perfectly clean channel behind it for the reception of the next furrow. Thus you see there is quite a philosophy in plows and in plowing,—which the intellectual farmer is bound to understand.

However dull and monotonous the business of plowing may be to you, it is not at all so to me. Starting my team a field of a bright spring's morning, with my plow all bright and clean from its winter quarters, I feel as honest a pride and pleasure at the thought of my occupation as I ever do when engaging in any employment. I strike out my lands with a furrow as straight as an air line. After this is accomplished, I guage my plow to cut deep furrows, and as narrow as is possibly compatible with the depth, and then take them off the land of uniformly exact depth and width, never allowing a crooked furrow to be seen in my plowing. To me it is very exhilarating to see the furrows roll off my polished mould board, and lay beside each other with as accurate a finish as though they had been jointed by a capenter's tools, and to think, as my eye surveys the smoking soil thus prepared, how mother earth always delights in bountifully rewarding the careful husbandman,—that she invites a liberal, intelligent and accurate cultivation, by returning as compensation a greatly increased crop. I say to myself that I am one of the number engaged in an operation without which man would not have bread, civilization could not advance or be sustained, and which was one of the fundamental operations early contributing to elevate man from the barbarous state, and fix him in the abodes of civilization. I remember that the plow has been regarded with a sort of sacredness by men in every age, that even far back—

> "In ancient times, the sacred plow employed
> The kings, and awful fathers of mankind;"

and that now, it employs many of earth's choicest spirits. This occupation brings me fine health, refreshing slumbers, and while engaged in it, I can think as accurately as under any other conditions whatever.—Indeed, if I were called upon to prepare a public address, an article for the press, or to engage in any other intellectual exercises, I could fix upon and arrange my subject, and bring to it quite as much vigor of thought and shape it into as logical an arrangement, as under any other circumstances.

My friend, you will find more or less philosophy connected with the proper performance of almost any of the methods of agriculture; and that many subjects, requiring further scientific inquiry, exist in even the commonest operations of husbandry. Your soils need to be fully understood, that you may supply their wants and correct their superfluities. The various ingredients or properties of your manures must be known, together with the theory of composting, and must be applied properly. The properties that go to make up your crops must be found out, so that you may best adapt the crops to the soil, or if your soil is deficient in ingredients requisite to the raising of some desirable

crop, they must be supplied by proper manures and cultivation. Fruits for home use and for sale, must be produced, and a world of scientific investigation may be well employed, in finding out their best management, the character and habits of insects injurious to them, and the best means of preventing their depredations. The wet lands must be properly drained, which requires a combination of science with practice. Irrigation produces wonderful effects, may perhaps be within your reach, and its theory and best management must be found out. The philosophy of breeding domestic animals, a beautiful and interesting study, generally poorly understood and miserably practiced in our country, must be investigated.

So I might go on, enumerating a great variety of subjects, or entering into detail with those I have glanced at. But these now named are sufficient for illustration, and they show that an absolutely limitless field of inquiry, involving the principles of several sciences, is opened to the farmer, in the prosecution of his daily business. It is his high privilege, in the very act of earning his bread, to come into intimate contact with the wonderful operations of nature. If he be a man fond of intellectual inquiry and improvement, he will be convinced at every step in his pursuits, that to be "a workman that needeth not be ashamed" of his farming, he must keep his mind all awake and in action, and by observation and study must endeavor to understand nature. The more his mind rises to a perception of the works of Deity, the more will it be filled with astonishment and delight at their minuteness and comprehensiveness, their beauty and grandeur, and so far as he can follow them, the exact laws which regulate and control all animate and inanimate nature.—In proportion as he closely investigates, so will he perceive that the meanest of those works is inexhaustible; and therefore I say, show me a man of such high endowments of mind, or such scientific attainments, that his every energy may not find full employment in unravelling nature as connected with practical agriculture, and will not, after all his efforts be constrained to admit that there are yet unexplored regions beyond his researches, and I will show you a man, the equal of whom does not exist; and I further say, that farming is not necessarily that merely "sblunary pursuit, providing only for the terrestrial wants of man," which you suppose it to be; but on the contrary, properly understood and conducted, it combines as much of the practical and scientific, has legitimately connected with it as much of the poetical and sublime, is as dignified in itself, and as elevating to the mind of man, as any other pursuit; and leading us directly to a perusal of the works of Deity, as written on his ample page of nature, we may emphatically gain that knowledge, fresh from the fountain-head, which is "not only calculated to make us wiser and better, and to fit us to enjoy pleasures which we would otherwise be unable to attain in time, but also when time shall be no more."

I have been thus earnest in stating the case as I understand it, because our agriculture has been quite long enough cursed with a prevailing sentiment that the farmer does not need much knowledge, and could not use it practically and profitably if he had it. It is claimed by many that the principles of correct cultivation are few, and all found out; that farming is a mere monotonous routine, for physical labor to conduct; that he is the best farmer who can do the biggest day's work with his hands, who can skin his farm the cleanest and put the proceeds of its fertility at interest, spending little or nothing for the improvement of himself and family, and nothing to make home attractive.

Talk to many of our people of the advantages of applying the sciences to the cultivation of the ground, and about better educating the farmer, and they will tell you that it is simply ridiculous nonsense. I say that these things are a curse to agriculture every way; and particularly so because many of our brightest and most enterprising young men, sickening at the thought of engaging in a pursuit thus advocated and practiced, and unwilling

> "To drudge through weary life without the aid
> Of intellectual implements and tools,"

go off to other pursuits, when, if they could have had one-half the thorough training to fit them for farming which they were obliged to go through to be prepared for some other pursuit, we should now see much more of correct, profitable cultivation than is seen.

I have to say to you, in conclusion, my young friend, that if you wish for a field of honorable usefulness, second to no other, for a naturally dignified pursuit, where cultivated intellect may find full scope, where by a practically judicious application of the natural sciences which illustrate agriculture you may wield a large influence for good to others, then stick to your farming. True, it will not bring you great wealth; that is with difficulty attained, by comparatively a few; it usually requires of him who seeks it the devotion of his every energy, while it is not his greatest good, but sometimes proves an evil, either to himself or children. But an enlightened cultivation of the earth will give you a competence, and will prove favorable to mental culture and virtue. Your home, though modest and unexpensive, may be adorned in many little ways which will tend to make it the tasteful and fitting abode of virtue. A moderate outlay will, in these days of improvement, furnish you an assortment of the very best books, so that seated before your hearth you may commune with the choicest thoughts of gifted men.—While abroad in the fields, nature will give you lessons of the deepest import. Your lands will furnish you a laboratory for the testing and practical application of science. These things are within your reach—not like wealth, difficult and hard to be won, and only by a few,—they are

> "No special boon
> For high and not for low, for proudly graced
> And not for meek of heart. The smoke ascends
> To heaven as lightly from the cottage hearth,
> As from the haughty palace. He whose soul
> Ponders this true equality, may walk
> The fields of earth with gratitude and hope."

F. Holbrook.

Brattleborough, Feb. 24, 1852.

MILKING AND THE MANAGEMENT OF MILK.

[We find in the *Maine Farmer* of July 8th some extracts from an English work on the above subjects; and we claim for them the attention of the readers of the Farmer. It is understood however, in this country, that the women are not as a general practice to perform the operation of milking, it being too laborious and uncleanly, and besides they have enough to do indoors. For our own part we had rather do this work than to see the hands which mould our bread employed in washing the noisome udder of a cow. And tho'

> "Kitty who is the charming girl,
> That carries the milking pail,"

should lose popularity in this sphere, we trust she will regain it in the excellent performance of those pleasant household duties allotted to her especial care and charge.]

The operation of milking should be performed gently, not harshly. If harshly performed it becomes painful to the cow, who not unfrequently brings into action her faculty of retaining her milk at pleasure.—When gently performed milking generally gives pleasure to the cow. Many instances are recorded where cows who would not let down a single drop of milk to one dairy maid, would let it flow in abundance whenever another approached them.

Cows that are ticklish or skittish should always be treated with the utmost gentleness, and when the udder is hard and painful, it should be tenderly fomented with luke warm water, and softly rubbed. Such treatment will bring the cow into good temper, and induce her to yield her milk freely.

Whenever a cow's teats become scratched or wounded, so as to produce foul milk, such milk should on no account be mixed with the sweet milk, but be given to the pigs without being carried to the milk house, lest its presence should taint the atmosphere and prove injurious to the other milk.

It is well to comb and brush cows, as it promotes cleanliness. The fact is, where clean milk is an object, the comb and brush, together with the thorough washing of the udder are indispensable.

Snuff-takers and slovens should never be permitted to assist about the dairy, nor should any one of the milkers be permitted to enter it with a dirty apron covered with hairs from the cow-house.

1. Of the milk from any cow at any one time, that part that comes off first is always thinner, and of a much worse quality for making butter than that afterwards obtained; and this richness continues to increase progressively to the very last drop that can be obtained.

2. If the milk be put into a dish and allowed to stand till it throws up the cream, the portion of cream rising first to the surface is richer in quality than that which rises in a second equal space of time; and the cream which rises in the second interval of time is greater in quantity and richer in quality than that which rises in a third equal space of time; that of the third is greater than that of the fourth, and so on of the rest; the cream that rises continuing progressively to decrease in quality so long as any rises to the surface.

3. Thick milk always throws up a smaller proportion of the cream which it actually contains than milk which is thinner; but the cream is of a richer quality; and if water be added to that thick milk, it will afford a considerably greater quantity of cream, and consequently more butter than it would have done if allowed to remain pure; but its quality is at the same time greatly debased.

4 Milk which is put into a bucket, or other proper vessel and carried in it considerable distance, so as to be much agitated, and in part cooled before it is put into the pans to settle for cream, never throws up so much or so rich cream as if the same milk had been put into the pans directly after it was milked.

From these fundamental facts the reflecting dairyist will derive many important practical rules. Some of these we shall enumerate and leave the rest to be discovered. Cows should be milked as near the dairy as possible, in order to prevent the necessity of carrying and cooling the milk before it is put into the creaming dishes. Every cow's milk should be kept separate till the peculiar properties of each are so well known as to admit of their being classed, when those that are most nearly allied may be mixed together. When it is intended to make butter of a very fine quality, reject entirely the milk of those cows which yield cream of a bad quality, and also keep the milk which is first drawn from the cow at each milking entirely separate from that which is last obtained, as the quality of the butter must otherwise be greatly debased, without materially augmenting its quantity. For the same purpose, take only the cream which is first separated from the last drawn milk.

STIR THE GROUND.—Keep the ground a stirring. We dont move it half often enough. Nothing so cheap that promotes vegetation so effectually. We give our cornfields a stirring three or four times in the course of the season, and let them remain for weeks covered with hard crust which neither air nor moisture can penetrate.

COCHIN CHINA FOWLS.

DETROIT July 6, 1852.

MR. EDITOR:

A friend, knowing that I was interested in Fowl-breeding, and had been at considerable expense and trouble to procure some pure breeds of several varieties, handed me the late number of your neat and interesting journal containing the engraving of Dr. Freeman's Cochin China fowls, with description &c. appended.—Being much pleased to find that this subject is creating some interest in this state, and that it is to have a place in your monthly, I wish to become a subscriber and enclose the necessary for one year's subscription to the Michigan Farmer, which please send to my address as below.

The Dr.'s Cochin China fowls differ so much from mine and from what I have seen and read of this breed, that I am induced to give a description of mine. I purchased them together with some White Shanghais, Yellow Shanghais, Chittagongs and White Bantams, and some eggs of the Spanish Game, Black Spanish, White Poland and Golden Pheasant (which have since been hatched) of well known breeders in Boston and vicinity the last spring. The Cochin Chinas are from Burnham's importation. The cock is of large size, one year old and weighs nine pounds, stands high on the legs, which are free from feathers, large and of a bright, yellowish red color, shading from a red to a clear yellow; the head small, comb of moderate size, wattles rather larger, the feathers in the neck and body are a reddish yellow, quite brilliant and fiery, tail feathers quite short and a glossy dark green. There were two longer pendant feathers which got broken in the coop coming from Boston. Chest quite full and back broad, with unusually small wings. His most striking peculiarity is the great depth from the back to the belly.

The hen has a general resemblance to the male except in size and color, being a dark brown, and smaller than many other Cochin Chinas that I have seen, and not very handsome, except that "handsome is, as handsome does," being a most inveterate layer, and of determined disposition to set. She laid twenty-three eggs in twenty-three successive days, and is now setting on fifteen. The egg is of common size, brown, and smooth as if polished. I hope to raise several chickens this season, which (unless I sell them) with the parents I intend to show at the next State Fair.—They are quite docile, though not so much so as the White or yellow Shanghai.

The above will be seen to differ essentially from Dr. Freeman's description, which is unlike any of the breed that I have seen or read of in any treatise upon the subject. Indeed, if it be true, as is asserted, that they are the product of a mixture of the Chittagong and Shanghai, it would seem that the Doctor's must be of some other branch of the Asiatic family, though I presume the gentleman to be well versed in these matters. At some future time I may give you some account of my Yellow Shanghais, White Shanghais, and Red Chittagongs from which I am breeding, and which I should be pleased to have inspected by any "Fanciers" or others who take an interest in this, to me, most interesting subject.

My residence is on Miami Avenue the north side, near the Grand Circus.

T. WILEY, JR.

P. S. I shall have eggs and chickens of the different breeds mentioned, to sell at a moderate price, if the rats do not kill all the chickens.

[We are much obliged to Mr. Wiley for the above remarks. Shall be glad to receive and publish descriptions of all the different varieties he is breeding.—Meanwhile we expect to see some cockfighting between him and the Dr.]

☞ True Science consists of the principles which enter into the superstructure of universal nature, and can only mislead when its *application* is erroneous.

NATIONAL AGRICULTURAL CONVENTION.

The National Agricultural Convention met on Thursday, 26th June, at ten o'clock, in the Lecture room of the Smithsonian Institute, at Washington, and was organized by calling Judge Frederick Watts, of Pennsylvania, temporarily to the Chair, and by appointing Richard S. Mercer, of Maryland, and Dr. Daniel Lee, of Georgia, as Secretaries.

A roll of the States was then called, to ascertain the number and names of delegates representing the various Agricultural Societies of each State, when it was found that there were present—

From New Hampshire, eight delegates; from Vermont, three; from Massachusetts, twenty-five; from Rhode Island, three; from Connecticut, four; from New York, twenty; from New Jersey, two; from Pennsylvania, five; from Delaware, six; from Maryland, twenty three; from Virginia, ten; from North Carolina, one; from Louisiana, two; from Ohio, twelve; from Kentucky, two; from Tennessee, three; from Indiana, one; from Illinois, two; from Arkansas, one; from Michigan, four; from Texas, one; from Wisconsin, two; from the District of Columbia, eleven; making the total number of delegates present 151, representing twenty-three States and Territories.

On motion, a committee was appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention.

The committee having retired, during the brief interval that intervened, a communication was laid before the Convention, from Mr. C. H. McCormick, the inventor of the Virginia reaper, inviting its members to witness the exhibition of his machine at Giesborough.

On motion of Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, the communication was referred to a committee of three, consisting of Mr. Hale, of N. H., Mr. Johnson, of New York, and Mr. Jessup, of Pa.

Mr. King, of Rhode Island, from the committee appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Convention, submitted the following nominations:

For President—Marshall P. Wilder, of Mass.

For Vice Presidents—Henry Wager, of N. Y.; Frederick Watts, of Pa.; Charles B. Calvert, of Md.; Wm. F. Hunter, of Ohio; George W. Nesmith, of N. H; John H. Throckmorton, of Va; H. K. Burgwyn, of N. C.; T. J. Rusk, of Texas; James Duane Doty, of Wis.

For Secretaries—William S. King, of Rhode Island; B. P. Johnson, of N. Y.; J. A. Warder, M. D., of Ohio; J. D. B. DeBow, of Louisiana.

The report having been unanimously accepted—

Mr. Wilder, amidst much applause, took the chair, and returned thanks for the honor conferred, and made some pertinent remarks on the objects which had brought the Convention together.

A motion was made that it was expedient to form a National Agricultural Society, which, after remarks from several gentlemen, was adopted.

Mr. Holkham, of Delaware, moved, that a committee, to consist of one from each State represented in the Convention, and also from the District of Columbia, be appointed to prepare business for the Convention, and report a Constitution for the National Agricultural Society.

The President appointed the following gentlemen to constitute said committee:

Messrs. Holkham, of Delaware; Douglass, of Illinois; J. A. King, of New York; Dawson, of Georgia; French, of Massachusetts; Steele, of New Hampshire; Thurston, of Rhode Island; Hubbard, of Connecticut; Stevens, of Vermont; Elwyn, of Pennsylvania; Calvert, of Maryland; Campbell, of Ohio; Hancock, of New Jersey; Callan, of the District of Columbia; G. W. P. Custis, of Virginia; Burgwyn, of North Carolina; Taylor, of Alabama; DeBow, of Louisiana; Spencer, of Indiana; Mallory, of Kentucky; Bell, of Tennessee; Weston, of Wisconsin; McLane, of California; Pickhard, of Maine; Seaman, of Michigan.

Several subjects were then referred to the Committee just appointed, and the committee was instructed to prepare a memorial to be presented to Congress relative to an Agricultural Bureau.

During the absence of the Committee, Mr. Wharton, of Virginia, desired information as to the management of Agricultural Associations at the North, and the means adopted to keep up the interest among farmers. He remarked that as yet they had not been successful in sustaining them in Virginia, and he was desirous of ascertaining from delegates present, who were familiar with the subject, such information as might be useful to Virginia, and which undoubtedly would be equally serviceable elsewhere.

Mr. Calhoun, of Springfield, Mass., gave a full and very interesting account of the agricultural associations of Massachusetts—their method of organization and the manner in which their proceedings were conducted, and the happy results which had followed.

Mr. Johnson, of New York, gave a brief history of the New York State Agricultural Society, and its proceedings, and the county organizations. He also alluded briefly to the trial of our implements in England—and gave a rapid sketch of the agriculture of Great Britain, and the means by which it had been improved.

Mr. Elwyn, of Pennsylvania, from the committee appointed to prepare business for the Convention, and report a Constitution for the National Agricultural Society, submitted a Constitution, which was read and considered by sections.

Some discussion ensued as to the time and place where the Society shall hereafter meet, when an amendment was adopted, providing that the meetings of the Society shall be held on the first Wednesday in February, in the city of Washington, the Executive Committee, with the assent of the Society, to have the power to call meetings elsewhere. Member's fee, $2 00; Life Member's $25.

The Convention, having adopted the constitution, then adjourned until seven o'clock in the evening.

At the evening session, the Business Committee, by Mr. Holcomb, reported on the subject of applying to Congress for the establishment of an Agricultural Department. The report was quite lengthy, and argued in detail many matters important in themselves, but as the report was subsequently withdrawn, it is not important to give it here.

Mr. Holcomb, of Delaware, made some remarks on the subject of the Guano trade, which, it was understood, had been placed in a favorable position by the action of the Government in relation to the deposits at the Lobes Islands.

The Business Committee of one from each State were directed to report a list of officers for the Society. The Committee retired, and on their return presented their report, which was adopted.

Marshall P. Wilder, of Mass., President. Dr. D. Lee, Corresponding Secretary. A Recording Secretary and Treasurer residing at Washington; a Vice President in each State and Territory; an Executive Committee of Five. C. B. Calvert, Maryland; John A. King, New Y.; Dr. A. J. Elwyn, Pennsylvania; Mr. Weston, Wisconsin, and Mr. ——.

Three Trustees from each State, and Territory; who, with the other officers, constitute a Board of Agriculture, are to be appointed by the Executive Committees of the several State Societies, and when there are no Societies, by the Executive Committee of the National Society.

Mr. Johnson, of N. Y., gave notice that he should offer the following resolution, as a substitute for the report of the Committee on the application to Congress.

Resolved, That this Convention most respectfully request of Congress, the passage of an Act, at its present session, for the establishment of a Department of Agriculture, or for such other provisions as they may deem best calculated to advance this great interest of the nation.

The report and resolutions of the Business Committee were then read and opposed by Mr. McHenry, of Maryland. Senator Douglass also opposed, and suggested the Smithsonian Institute as the proper channel through which the interests of agriculture should be attended to He was replied to by Prof. Henry, of the Institute. Senator Rusk, of Texas, also advocated the establishment of an agricultural branch of the Institute.

The Convention adjourned to Friday morning, 10 o'clock, at which time the Convention met.

Mr. Holcomb, of Delaware, advocated at length, the report of the committee, and concluded by saying he would accept the substitute of Mr. Johnson. Mr. J. A. King, of N. Y., then offered the substitute, and sustained it by some appropriate remarks. A discussion of considerable warmth and of much interest followed, in which Mr. Calvert, of Maryland, Senator Douglass, Mr. Robinson, (M. C., Ind.,) Mr. Bell, (M. C. Ohio.) Mr. Holcomb, Judge Jessup, Penn., Gov. Steele, N. Hamp., Senator Rusk, Mr. Newton, (M. C. Ohio,) Senator Gentry, Tenn.; Mr. Horsford, (M. C., N. Y.;) Mr. Thompson, Miss., took part.

During the discussion, Hon. Daniel Webster entered the hall as a member of the Convention, to which he had been appointed a delegate, apparently in very feeble health. The Convention rose to their feet and received him with cheers. He remained but a short time.

Mr. King, of New York, withdrew the substitute of Mr. Johnson, and in order to harmonize the minds of gentlemen, and yet secure the objects for which the Convention had met, to secure the action of Congress in behalf of agriculture, offered the following resolution, which was carried by nearly an unanimous vote of affirmation:

Resolved, That this Convention most respectfully request Congress to take action upon the subject of agriculture, and afford such efficient aid as in their wisdom shall be best calculated to advance the great interests of that branch of industry.

The officers of the Convention were directed to present this resolution to Congress.

A vote of thanks was tendered to Prof. Henry for the use of the hall—to the President, Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Prof. Henry, Mr. Wilder and Mr. Johnson, responded to the vote of thanks.

The members of the Convention were requested to meet at Willard's Hotel at 2 P. M., for the purpose of calling upon the President of the United States, and presenting to him their respects.

Convention adjourned.

About sixty of the members of the Convention met at Willard's Hotel, and proceeded to the President's under the direction of R. S. Mercer, Esq., of Maryland. Mr. Wilder addressed the President briefly and appropriately, to which President Fillmore replied:

"Your kindness has taken me by surprise, and I fear I have no suitable words for acknowledgment.

I am happy to meet you and welcome you to the Executive mansion. I appreciate the importance of your association to the agricultural interests of the country.

I was brought up on a farm, and know, by experience the toil and labor of a farmer's life.

When a boy I followed the plow until weary, and have swung the scythe and handled the sickle.

I am happy, however, to learn that these labors have been relieved by suitable machinery, and the farmer's life is now a happy and independent one.

I am gratified to hear that you have formed a national association for the purpose of collecting and diffusing information. By this you will concentrate your energies and extend your usefulness.

As your occupation is one that lies at the foundation of the wealth and prosperity of the country, every thing that is calculated to advance it should be hailed with pride.

I shall always take a deep interest in agriculture, arts, and manufactures, and depend upon it they will all prosper together.

Hoping your infant society will prove a blessing to the country, I return my acknowledgments for the kind manner in which you have spoken of me personally and of my official conduct.

I shall be happy to take the members of your society by the hand and wish them a pleasant sojourn with us, and a safe return to their families."

After the President had passed round the circle and taken by the hand each of the members, the Gentlemen retired, and a portion of them proceeded to the the residence of Mr. Webster, and paid their respects to him.

The convention was composed of men interested in the advancement of the great cause of agriculture. It was most gratifying to observe but one spirit pervading the Convention, so far as related to the cause itself, and assurances were given by members of both Houses of Congress of a deep feeling in their bodies in favor of doing something that should place this important branch of national industry in its true position, and very strong hopes are indulged, that the present session of Congress will not close until it is accomplished.

As to the National Society which has been organized, its Executive Board are well known for their ardor and zeal in the cause, and it cannot be doubted that they will place the society in such a position as to give a practical and useful bearing to its proceedings, securing the confidence of the farmers of the Union, and producing satisfactory and valuable results to the great and important interests of agriculture.

IS THE FARMER WORTH A DOLLAR—BEES.

July 10th, 1852.

A subscriber writes:—I think the Farmer is worth a dollar in several ways, some of which I will mention.—First then I think the interest and pleasure that I derive from reading of the improvements that are going on in the farming community, are worth a dollar.

Who would not be pleased with the fact that his brother farmer had succeeded in raising one-third more, or twice as much grain from the same amount of land as he had? And instead of saying "I dont believe a word of it, I never could raise so much and I dont believe he has," go and do likewise. And then I think the influence it has on my boys, in inducing a taste for intelligent and useful reading, and in excluding to some extent the flood of fictitious and pernicious matter which is inundating the land, is worth the money and more too. Again I think the information I get in regard to the best breeds of stock, and the best manner of keeping, will be likely to make my stock more than one dollar better in the course of a year, besides the information in respect to the diseases to which they are liable, and receipts for curing the same, may perhaps be the means of saving an ox, or a horse, or even a pig or a chicken; but enough of this.

I wish that you or some of your correspondents would let me know what is the best plan for a Beehive, and whether bees can be divided successfully and profitably, so as to form new colonies without swarming. I have made some unsuccessful attempts to propagate new colonies by dividing. I think if all were true that has been written about forming new colonies by dividing, procuring new Queens, &c., the practice would or should have become general before now. Last year bees swarmed but little in this neighborhood. This year they have swarmed abundantly, some having increased three and even four fold, but mine have not half of them swarmed yet.

HENRY WHEELER.

For the Michigan Farmer.

PROFANITY.

To Farmer's Sons.—It is, unfortunately, too true, tha profanity continues to be practiced, even by those young men who would claim a standing in respectable society. There is something exceedingly vulgar and ungentlemanly in it, which should be a sufficient condemnation of the practice. That it is thought so is evident from the fact, that no gentleman, even tho' he is in the habit of it, ever swears in the company of respectable females; and if such a restraint can be submitted to so easily, we know of no reason why the practice cannot be restrained altogether. There are associations of all kinds in which men submit to self-discipline and self-denial. Only at once determine to abstain from vice, and it is easy to do so. There can be no good excuse offered for profane swearing, except that of inability to refrain from it. Let me suggest that nothing better or more philanthropic can engage your attention, than some plan of reform in this particular. But apart from these considerations of decency, there are others which are still stronger. We all admit our relation to a Supreme Being. How reprehensible, then, is the constant violation of the respect due to that Creator in whom we live, move, and have our being. Q.

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

[The following is the letter Mr. Isham wrote on leaving Cairo, alluded to in the July No, but which was not received until a few days' since.]

GRAND CAIRO, EGYPT. Jan. 10, '52.

Friend Betts:—

I have now been in Egypt about two weeks, and have got my portfolio full of notes on the curious and wonderful things I have seen here already. High as my expectations were raised, they have been more realized. This is truly the land of wonders.

I am about to embark on an expedition, a thousand miles up the Nile, to be gone from six weeks to two months, penetrating far into Nubia, (ancient Ethiopia). I have already made arrangements to start on Monday, the 12th. day after to-morrow.

I go alone, and have the boat entirely to myself, with six men and a Captain (Arabs,) to man it. This may be considered hazardous, for generally, five or six persons join in hiring a boat, and go armed besides. But besides going alone, I shall go entirely unarmed, and I have no fears. If you were to read the faces of these people, and become a little acquainted with their characters, you would not think me rash. It is true that they are deceitful, and somewhat treacherous, but a resolute man with a ratan, would drive a whole troop of them into the sea, physically athletic as they are.

Not one of them can speak a word of English, so that I shall be thrown entirely upon my Arabic resources for a medium of communication. I have applied myself diligently to the study of the language since I have been here, and the Arabs tell me that I "speak Arabic good," and yet they often laugh at my blunders. However, I expect to be quite an Arab by the time I return.

When I return I expect to join a caravan, and take a forty days' camel ride through the Great Desert, by way of Sinai and Petra, to Palestine, and then proceed by Syria to Asia Minor, to Athens and the Grecian Islands, and then up the Adriatic to Trieste Vienna, Berlin, Hamburg. &c., &c. designing to be in London early in the summer, if possible.

Nothing could be more delightful than the climate here. Although mid-winter, the Nile is fringed with living green, the wheat being about a foot high, and very luxuriant. There has not been a day during the two weeks I have spent in the coontry, with which the pleasantest, the blandest and the balmiest days in the months of May or June with us, could be compared. The air is clear and cloudless, and is as free from humidity by night as by day. There is, it is true, occasionally a musquito, but not often enough to be very annoying. I suppose they are pretty well frozen up in Michigan by this time.

The living here, is good and wholesome, consisting of beef, mutton, turkey, goose, duck, chickens, coffee, &c., and better wheat bread I never ate. And then the tropical fruits abound here. The oranges are much more delicious than they are further North. and indeed the most delicious ones I ever ate; three or four large, fine ones for the value of a cent.

I have found more here already to interest me than in all the other countries I have visited, put together, and yet the most interesting remains to be seen. The Pyramids are in sight, but I have not yet visited them. I shall stop to see them as we go up the river, and then, there are the ruins of hundred gated Thebes, with which nothing in the world bears any comparison; they are four or five hundred miles up. I have six able-bodied men to row the boat when the wind blows down; we shall then have to go, not only against the wind, but against a current of four or five miles an hour.

I anticipate much enjoyment from the trip, particularly from my intercourse with the natives of the country. Indeed, the new lessons I have learned in human nature here already, will abundantly compensate me for all my trouble and expense.

The boat has a very neat, pretty cabin, which I shall have all to myself. In some respects it would be pleasanter to have company, but as I am desirous of making the best use possible of my time, that privation will be amply atoned for, as there will be nothing to interrupt me. The expense, of course, is greater, but men are cheap things in this country. I assure you I shall penetrate into the tropics.

Since I left Detroit I have travelled about ten thousand miles. The steamers are fourteen days in coming from Southampton, England, to Alexandria—four days more than from Liverpool to New York. But I came the greater part of the way across the continent, by rail-way and diligence, and occasionally taking a steamer for short distances; traversing about a thousand miles in France, three or four hundred among the Alps and Appenines, and about a thousand miles in Italy, and thence to Sicily, Malta, &c.

It may not be generally known that here is the grave of Ledyard, the celebrated American traveller, and a near connection, I think, of our Mr. Ledyard, of Detroit. I design to make some inquiries about him when I return.

I know not whether this will ever reach you, as there is no such thing as a mail in this country. The European residents here have a sort of private one of their own, and perhaps I can get this through somehow.

Respectfully, yours,

WARREN ISHAM.

[The following letters are published in compliance with Mr. Isham's order.]

NOTES FROM ENGLAND.

TWEEDSIDE, Aug. 23, 1851.

In my tour from London hither, the places of most importance I have passed thro' are Cambridge, Peterboro', Boston, Lincoln, York, Darlington, Stockton-on-Tees, Durham and Newcastle, each having a population of from ten to thirty thousand, except Newcastle, which has a hundred and fifty thousand. It is called Newcastle-on-Tyne. There is nothing of special interest appertaining to any of these places, except as connected with the events of history, to enumerate which would require a volume. There is the University of Cambridge, consisting of seventeen Colleges, each of which consists of a square, surrounded with College buildings, the interior of which is an open court, covered with grass, with beautiful back grounds attached to each. Some of the Colleges are hundreds of years old, and present a very uncouth appearance; and others are new, and built in a style of some elegance, especialy King's College Chapel, which was three reigns in building, presents quite an imposing appearance. There are over twenty-two hundred students, each class being designated by a uniform of its own. I saw some of the students, whom, by their dresses and caps, or hats, we should have taken to be cardinals. Cambridge is fifty-seven miles north of London.

Boston, from which, I suppose, our Boston was named, is a paltry city of about fifteen thousand inhabitants, and Lincoln, the shire town, in the same county, has about the same population. There is a Cathedral in this latter town, but it was on top of the hill, and I did not go to it.

I repeat again, there is nothing interesting in most of the cities of England, the houses being mostly old and ugly, and being covered with coarse tile roofs, they present a very forbidding appearance. Covered with common brick, the roofs would look quite as well. Boston is about 120, and Lincoln about 140 miles from London.

The city of York, (30,000 inhabitants,) is famous for its Cathedral, called the York Minster. It is certainly far superior to anything there is in London, not excepting St. Paul's. It is famous also as a walled town, the wall nearly surrounding the city, and being in a good state of preservation. It is built upon a high, artificial ridge, say forty feet high. It is about two hundred miles from London.

At Durham, I was agreeably entertained by the Rev. Geo. Fox, brother of Rev. Chas. Fox, of Grosse Ile, and rector of one of the principal churches in the city. Prof. Johnston, who resides here, was so sick at the time as to be unable to see company.

Durham, which is 250 miles from London, has, I think

some fourteen thousand inhabitants, and is famous as the residence of the former Bishop Butler, the immortal author of the "Analogy of Natural and Revealed Religion;" also for the antiquity of its Cathedral, which is in the Norman style of architecture, a more ancient style, in this kingdom, than the Gothic. In this Cathedral, which is certainly a magnificent and imposing edifice, I was shown the resting place of "The Venerable Bede," over which is a plain slab with his name inscribed upon it. He was a noted reformer, and eminent for piety. He lived long prior to Knox.

Durham is also famous for the multitude of collieries in its neighborhood, the smoke from which is seen ascending in every direction. Indeed, the atmosphere is constantly obscured with smoke. The pulverized coal, which is thrown out in heaps, ignites with the heat of the sun, and is constantly burning, day and night. Some of these pits are of immense depth, One at Sunderland, a few miles from this, is eighteen hundred feet deep, which is between a third and half a mile into the bowels of the earth.

Twelve miles further north is the city of Newcastle, with its one hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, It is a better built place than any of the others named, on account of its having been built up within a comparatively recent period, for the most part; the coal and fish trade having contributed mainly to its prosperity. What would you think of a bridge over a river a hundred and twenty feet from the water, of solid stone masonry? Such is the high level rail-way bridge over the Tyne at this place, the cost of which is said to have been two millions sterling. There is a similar one over the Tweed at Berwick, a hundred and ten feet above the river. The pillars rise to that height, on which rest the arches. The rail-way station here, (at Newcastle,) is a most magnificent one, it being of immense length, and covered with five parallel roofs, with sky-lights in each the whole length. The two side walls are of stone, but all the framework, including posts, girders, and even the rafters, are iron. All the stations are of the same general character.

Berwick-on-Tweed is famous as a fortified town, which played a conspicuous part in former times, in the wars which were waged with such deadly hatred between the Scots and their neighbors south of the Tweed. It was a walled town, and the old wall is still standing. The city contains only ten thousand inhabitants, and is retrogading The herring fisheries are extensive here. It is 350 miles from London.

Seven miles up the Tweed from Berwick, is Gorham, famous for its Castle, a part of which is yet standing near the road-side. From this Castle, Edward the First gave law to Scotland. In the village is a church where I attended worship on the Sabbath, which was originally built in the year 830, more than a thousand years ago. It is in the Norman style of architecture.

Indeed, there is no portion of the valley of the Tweed, which is not rendered memorable by events connected with the sanguinary wars which were carried on with such deadly hate for centuries, between England and Scotland, previous to the union which cemented the two kingdoms into one, the banks of this river being the border ground between the two countries. And here took place an event which finally led to the Union. It was the marriage of Margaret, daughter of Henry the Seventh, of England, to James the Sixth, of Scotland, and "Lady Kirk," which stands on the opposite side of the river, was built by Margaret, in celebration of the nuptials. The old kirk is in a good state of preservation, and presents quite a beautiful appearance, being covered all over with ivy to the roof. It is occupied by the Established Church of Scotland, which is Presbyterian, so that on one side of the Tweed, the Presbyterians, and on the other, the Episcopalians, are Dissenters.

It will be recollected that in 1842, or thereabouts, a large portion of the Ministers of the Established Church of Scotland, with Dr. Chalmers at their head, annoyed by the trammels of government, and its improper interference with ecclesiastical affairs, withdrew from the establishment and organized "The Free Presbyterian Church of Scotland," which Church has been wonderfully prosperous.—It has seventy-seven presbyteries, and seven hundred churches, and last year were raised for the support of its ministers, two million, one hundred and sixty thousand pounds sterling. The Established Churches are still supplied with ministers as before, being paid by the government, but they are thinly attended. And the clergy of the Established Church of England, have been much annoyed by the meddling of the Government, and would be glad enough to dissever the connection of the Church and State, but the State will not consent.

But I have wandered from Tweedside. Passing up the valley of the Tweed, on the south side, I was shown upon the opposite side the monument erected to the memory of Thompson, the sweet poet of the "Seasons;" with the perusal of whose lofty, yet tender strains, is associated some of the purest enjoyments of my youthful days; and close by is the little village of Adnem, where he lived, and there is the stream and the very spot where he angled, the banks where he lounged, and all the beautiful scenery which impressed its imagery upon his sensitive soul.

A little farther up is the borough of Kelso, with about four thousand inhabitants, where there are magnificent remains of an Abbey, the history of whose origin is lost in the dust of centuries. At this place lives the brother of friend Taylor, of Kalamazoo, (both of whom I met at the Crystal Palace,) on whom I called, according to promise, but did not see him. From the bridge which crosses the Tweed at this place, there is a most delightful view up and down the river, which I enjoyed not a little. The sun was far down in the West, and looked out in mild and placid beauty from behind the clouds, in which it had been veiled for days, which contributed greatly to the enchantment of the scene. A little above the bridge, the Tweed and the Teviott unite their waters, commingling, rippling and leaping as if for joy at so happy a meeting. A little further up, on the banks of the Tweed, stands the palace of the Duke of Roxburgh, fronting right down upon the bridge, about half a mile distant, and beyond extends the valley of the Tweed, which recedes into highlands, and here and there a mountain peak, altogether presenting a scene luxurious to behold.

A little above Kelso, on the north side of the Tweed, is Abbotsford, famed as the residence of Sir Walter Scott, whence issued the almost cart lords of fiction, the creations of his prolific fancy; and near it are the celebrated Eildon Hills, three in number, which rise abruptly from the earth to a considerable height.

Upon the Tweed, below Kelso, is the residence of that erratic sprig of nobility, Don, who is now figuring so largely in the American theatres; and also the farm of Lord Grey, etc., etc.

Respectfully,
WARREN ISHAM.

NOTES FROM SCOTLAND.

STIRLING CASTLE AND ITS VICINITY.

STIRLING, Sept. 8th, 1851.

Go where you will in Scotland, in Highlands or Lowlands, even in the most unfrequented parts, you will meet with some grey relic of by-gone ages, some memento of feudal despotism, around which linger those numberless traditions, which have furnished the web and the woof of the many legendary tales, in the shape of novels, which have been inflicted upon the generations of men.

These remains are generally located in the midst of scenes of natural beauty and grandeur, which, of themselves are far better calculated, one would think, to engross the sensibilities, and to furnish rational enjoyment, than all the miserable fictions which have been engrafted upon their history. It seems to me, that the man, who, in these wilds, can descend to the low business of weaving fiction, with such fields of truth before him, embracing all that is beautiful, and grand; and elevating, in nature, shows a perverseness and a recreancy, more worthy of a savage, than a civilized man.

Of the sublime and beautiful scenes through which

I have passed, the view presented from the battlements of Stirling Castle, is by no means the least enchanting The castle is located, like that of Edinburgh, upon a ledge, at the back of the town, several hundred feet above the level below. Standing with your face to the west, there opens upon your view a range of mountains, sweeping from your left hand clear around to your right, enclosing a plain, say fifteen miles North and South, by twenty-five East and West, which appears like one vast garden, its small fields, each with a different shade, presenting the appearance of the most skillfully diversified patch-work, while here and there a small grove upon a rising ground, adds beauty to the scene. Turning around you will see the mountain ranges still sweeping along eastward, as far as the eye can reach, and the same beautiful plain stretching itself away beneath the eye, with this addition to its beauties, that here the more than serpentine windings of the Forth, called "The links of the Forth" present their silvery surface to the view. What a river! If you were to take a dozen of the letter S and lay them side by side, joining the end of one to the end of the other, the tortuosity of the thing would but feebly represent "The links of the Forth!" And these graceful windings sleep quietly beneath the eye at the foot of castle hill.

You now stand with your face to the east. On your left, what are called the Ochil Hills, rear themselves up majestically before you, being of mountainous height, but without tree or shrub to cover their nakedness. They are, however, covered with heather in bloom, (which grows upon barren soils) and I believe some wild grass. The portion presented to view, makes the appearance of five or six mountainous heights, of an oval form, partially separated by intervening vales, or ravines, and in the blaze of noon-day, I have well nigh mistaken them for clouds, their appearance not being very unlike that of a tremendous cloud, gilded by the beams of the bright orb of day. Often have I gazed upon them in wrapped admiration. I am told that this is the Southern extremity of those hills, and that they extend north a hundred or more miles, being to some extent, used for pasturage, though I should not think them of much worth even for that purpose. I fell in with some of them, presenting a similar appearance, eighty miles to the north of this.

A little on this side of those hills, and springing right out of the plain, towers a perpendicular ledge, to a great height, called the Abbey Craig, (craig I believe being synonymous with crag,) and still nearer, right in the coils of the Forth, are the remains of the celebrated Abbey of Cambuskenneth, built in 1147, the belfry tower of which still stands, together with the foundation walls. It had an immense endowment, and a world-wide fame as a seat of the ecclesiastical learning and piety of that day. Waldevus Abbot, (the son of king David the first, its founder) who was one of its ecclesiastics, when elected bishop of St. Andrews, declined, saying that he "had washed his feet and could not again contaminate them with worldly cares."

Still farther to the left, at the foot of the mountains, is Airthrey Castle, with its its beautiful lake, fringed with shade trees, and outspread before it are the luxuriant fields of the manor. And a little further along still, is the beautiful village and watering place, called "Bridge of Allan," imbedded in the mountains, under the shelter of which it reposes secure from the wintry blast. It is a place of much resort. Three miles directly back, up the Allan is the very ancient village of Dunblane, where stand the walls of a magnificent cathedral, which was first occupied by the celebrated bishop Leighton and two miles still farther up was the battle of Sheriff Muir.

Returning to the range of mountains which skirt the plain, and turning westward, your eye passes over one lofty peak after another, and between them, far in the back ground, forty or fifty miles distant, are seen other mountain peaks, lifting up their blue heads, with an enchantment which distance only bestows. And right down before you, only one mile distant, is the spot where the celebrated battle of Stirling was fought, between the Scottish army under Wallace, and the English army under Cressingham and Warrenne, which resulted in the total discomfiture and rout of the latter, Wallace having so arranged, that when about half the English army had crossed the bridge over the Forth, pins were removed, which caused it to fall, with all who were crowded upon it, into the river, while he fell upon those who had crossed, and cut them to pieces, the rest fleeing for their lives.

Another move will bring you around directly to the West, and right before you is the famous Ben Lomond, the highest perhaps, of the Grampian mountains, and over its shoulders, are seen the blue conical tops of the three cobble mountains, which are said to be sixty miles distant, in Argyleshire. A little further to the left, embosomed in the Grampian mountains, is the beautiful vale of Aberfoyle, the charming lakes of Menteith and Lochtrol, surrounded by heights, some of which are a thousand feet to their summits, nearly perpendicular, fairly terrific to a person passing at their base, while others are quite gentle in their character, and here and there, whole masses of breccia, constituting sometimes entire precipices, present themselves. It was from this vale of Aberfoyle, and these lakes that Scott drew much of his material for his "Rob Roy," "Waverly," and the "Lady of the Lake." The Forth passes through this vale, having its rise upon Ben Lomond, which is directly back of the scenery above desbribed, and which also figures in Scott. The remains of baronial castles, &c., abound here.

Turn you now from the West to the south, passing over the intermediate succession of mountain heights, and the scenes connected with them, and you stand facing the famous field of Bannockburn, two or three miles distant, where Robert Bruce, with an army of fifteen thousand men put to flight an army of hundred thousand under the second Edward, he having caused pits to be dug and covered with brush and moss, in the bottom of which sharp pikes were placed, into which the van of the English army fell as they advanced; by which means the remainder were throw into disorder, Bruce taking advantage of the crisis to fall upon them with great slaughter, the English army being put to a total rout, leaving thirty thousand dead upon the field, Edward escaped with difficulty, Among the slain were hundreds of titled personages, and three million sterling of plunder fell into the hands of the victors. The view from hill where Bruce's army was encamped, is a most magnificent one, embracing much of the scenery I have described. Close by it is the village of St Nindaus, and a half a mile to the east, the village of Bannockburn, the former containing 2000, and the latter 1300 inhabitants, devoted to the manufacture of Tartan plaid.

In a clear day the mountains of Lanarkshire, sixty-five miles to the south, are plainly visible, as also the castle of Edinburgh, thirty-five miles to the east. Numerous villages eastward are also visible, among which is Falkirk, where Wallace was finally defeated by the English in 1298. The battle of Bannockburn, I think, was fought in the year 1314, from which time to the time of the union of the two countries under James the seventh, James the sixth being the last of the Scotch Monarchs, and James the first of England, or rather of Great Britain being the first to unite in himself both the English and the Scotch lines of descent, by reason of the marriage of Margaret, the daughter of Henry the seventh, to the Scotch monarch.

In the above, I have presented only some of the more prominent objects presented from castle hill.—The town of Stirling, containing some ten or twelve thousand inhabitants, is located upon a declivity, which extends from the castle down to the level of the river. Upon the south side of the town is a public walk which ascends along the outside of the ancient wall of the town, towards the West, passing around the castle, about midway between its battlments above, and the level below, the distance between being seve-

al hundred feet, and almost perpendicular. The level below is covered with massive rock which have broken off from the crags above, to the very foundations of the houses, and there are numerous others just ready to fall.

I should have said that this castle was the residence of the kings of Scotland.

Respectfully,
WARREN ISHAM.

For the Michigan Farmer.

A WORD FROM CALHOUN.

MR. EDITOR:

It will no doubt be interesting to some of your readers, to hear something relating to the crops in other parts of the State, as well as their own; and I propose now to give a description of the growing crops in this section. Why, Mr. Editor would it not be a good idea, for farmers in various sections of the state to give through the columns of the Farmer, the exact state of the crops growing in their vicinity, so that all may be guided in a measure, in their future operations of buying and selling? It seems to me that the plan would be very beneficial to all parties.

Well, to begin; the Wheat, is looking upon the whole, well, with every prospect of an average crop; it has evidently not suffered as have the Spring crops, from the severe drouth, with which we have been visited in Calhoun; it will not however, be ready for harvesting before the 20th of the month which will be somewhat later than previous years.

Oats are extremely light, there cannot be under any circumstances, half a crop, although much benefitted by the late rain on the first of the month.

Barley, very little sown, and that looking wretched in the extreme. The very high price of this grain the last year, has induced most of the farmers to part with all they could spare, and the consequence is this year, we shall have little or no barley in Calhoun.

Corn, unless a very favorable season indeed, will be very light; the crop is very backward, caused in a great measure by the universal failure of the seed, which has compelled the planting over two or three times, and in very many instances, oftener. The farmers of this county have been very much troubled to get seed that would vegetate, many of them sending all the way to Canada and New York for their seed corn, but with what success I have not learned. Upon the whole, the corn crop of this county may be considered injured fully one-third, if not one half. Still, it may improve somewhat more than I anticipate.

Hay, very light indeed; in very many instances not worth cutting, and on most farms certainly will not exceed half a ton to the acre. This article must necessarily bring a very high price, unless we should have the good fortune to obtain a good second crop. This has only reference to the cultivated grasses; the wild, or Marsh hay, (which is very much used here) will be somewhat better, but in most cases will be found to be very poor.

Potatoes as yet poor, but no doubt will be much benefitted by the late rains, the early planted will be very inferior, the late planted will evidently prove the greatest crop, unless troubled with the universal complaint again, of which we have no evidence as yet.

Of other crops it is impossible at this moment to form any opinion, as Buckwheat and Turnips (of which there has been a great deal of land sown) are only just now put into the ground; but I shall perhaps in a future correspondence be able to communicate something more definite.

And now as the harvest season is drawing near, I would like to suggest one thing to the Agriculturists of this state, and that is, the discontinuance of spirituous liquors in the field; it is idle for a man to contend that he cannot work without it, for how frequently do we see men that do without, and they, generally speaking who do, give the employer by far the greatest equivalent for his money. If men must and will drink, to the annoyance of those who do abstain, I say let such men have their walking ticket, and my word for it, your grain will find its way into the barn much quicker and with far less trouble without such pests in the harvest field.

Yours Respectfully,
GEO. HENTIG.

Marshall July 3, 1852.

REMARKS.—We have lately travelled directly through three counties in the southern part of the state, and from what we could see we think the corn crop will quite equal that of last year. It has grown astonishingly since the last rain.

Friend Hentig's remarks about other crops, are of general application. It is such a season as this that tests the true worth of different practices in farming, and we have our eyes open we may learn a useful lesson, though we may mourn light crops

☞ Will some one who has had experience, furnish the information asked for by our correspondent?

HAYING.

MR. BETTS:

DEAR SIR—As haying is now the toast, permit me to give my opinion. In making Timothy Hay, there is not much trouble in good weather, as this kind of grass does not need to be cut as green as clover and dries quicker, and is not so easily injured by the sun, or by showers. My practice is always to put in cock or barn the same day after it is spread, and then it will do with or without salt. I never saw hay that was salted much for the sake of curing, but it became black, yet the salt makes it more palateable for stock. But to make a good *Clover Hay* is the trick, as this grass must be cut green, and contains an abundance of juice, and to be good must be cured without being wet or too much exposed to the sun. Clover should generally be cut before harvest, as about this time we generally have heavy showers with wind causing the grass to lodge, which injures it very much, making it coarse, stalky, dusty stuff. Now I propose an experiment: let any farmer who is disposed to try it cut some green clover after the dew is off, and put up in large cocks, some from the swath and some that has been well stirred and cured, with and without salt, placing something under them to protect from moisture and some fine hay or other covering on the top, (some Hay caps would be best,) let them stand till perfectly cured and note the result. In this way the question can be settled whether salt will or will not save green clover, and also how much or how little curing is necessary, and no great quantity of time or hay be lost. Yours with respect,

RUSELL COBB.

HADLEY, July 8th, 1852.

SOAKING SEED CORN IN SALTPETRE AND ASHES.

MAJ. FREAS,—Dear Sir:—After having seen your corn, yesterday, I concluded to measure mine—not to draw a comparison with yours—but merely to see how high it was. I have three little patches in my garden, planted at different times, between the 1st and 20th of May. The patch which I measured, is two rods long by one rod in width, and one or more stalks in nearly every hill, measures 5½ feet to 6 feet, the blades extending in some several inches or a foot higher. The tassel is not yet in sight, and it will probably be 12 or 18 inches higher before it does appear. It is the white flint corn, commonly called "homony corn,"—*I used no manure at all, and I did not think the soil very good.* But I soaked it in a solution of saltpetre and hickory ashes, at the rate of 2 lbs. of saltpetre and one pint of hickory ashes, to one gallon of lukewarm water, letting it stand in the solution three or four hours before planting. I have been surprised at the large growth of corn planted after this manner in other seasons. On quite poor land it seems to give it wonderful thrift.

Yours truly,
TRACY E. WALLER.

JULY 3, 1852. [—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HORTICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

CULTIVATION OF ROSES.

"Rose! thou art the sweetest flower
That ever drank the amber shower,"
Or beautified the cultured bower.

Throughout the world, the rose is acknowledged the Empress of flowers. Where it originated is not certainly known; but it is probable that its existence is coeval with that of man, for Syria has always been famous for its roses, being termed *suristan* or the "Land of Roses."

Botanists enumerate eighty distinct species of the rose, and there are hundreds of varieties and sub-varieties, named by florists with differences barely distinguishable. Professional cultivators, whose business it is to grow the different varieties, or those besides, who have the tact and that precious jewel time, to spare, may class these different kinds according to some slight peculiarity in the form of stem, leaf or petal; but farmers, who have upon them the stern duty of providing for a world's sustenance, seldom stop to contemplate these definitive traits—give us something that presents and *establishes in the mind* a bold, positive and readily-distinguishable character—varieties so different that we can tell them apart and give the name as we walk through our grounds, without having to refer to a memorandum book. We will buy these to adorn our homesteads and awaken pleasurable emotions whenever we approach its precincts; but we cannot bother our brains with the former.

The soil for the rose is that which is best for a garden—rich, deep and dry—three imperative requisites to quick growth abundance of bloom and richness of color and fragrance.

Propogation.—The rose is propogated by seeds, cuttings, layers and by budding and grafting.

Seed is employed for the purpose of obtaining new varieties by crossing. It is gathered in autumn and rubbed out of the balls or "hips" and kept from the air in a cool place until spring; when it may be sown and will readily vegetate. The ground should be moist and kept shaded.

To propagate by cuttings, shoots of the last or present year's growth should be used. Plunged into a warm, moist border and shaded from the sun, they throw out roots directly, and often become flowering plants by autumn.

When it is desired to produce them by layering, open a trench the latter part of June three inches deep in the mellow soil, and bring down sharply, one of the lower branches, and peg firmly into the bottom of the trench, cover and keep moist and the branch will be well rooted by autumn, and may be removed at that time or the next spring from the parent stock. The manner of propagating by budding and grafting, and the conditions necessary for success are the same as for fruit trees; tho' a little more care perhaps may be necessary than in working the apple or peach, as the rose is a delicate, tender shrub.

Pruning.—If you desire very large, fine roses take away all except the main shoot; but if you desire a great quantity of bloom and are not particular about the size of the flowers, leave a plenty of wood, taking out only the weakest shoots and crooked branches.

Pillar Roses.—What is there on this mundane tenement of ours more truly beautiful as a work of nature and art combined, or that adds such a gorgeous splendor to the front grounds of the homestead, as here and there amidst the trees, a magnificent pillar of roses. And every one may have this lovely object to look upon. Every mechanic, shopkeeper, or dweller in the city who has a few feet of ground can have a rose pillar—and directly too. When the ground is well prepared the best climbing rose will reach ten or twelve feet the second season and bloom freely. The third year they will become one perfect, solid mass of flowers.

How to make Pillar Roses.—Take a small sized oak tree and square it to 8 or 10 inches, ten feet long; place this top end down, as it will last a third longer in this position, three feet in the ground, and plant beside it two or three of as many varieties of the climbing roses, such as the latter Hybrid China, Michigan or Prairie roses, or the Boursaults and twine them about the pillar as they grow. The Queen of the Prairies and White Boursault are well suited for pillars. The former is a rich pink, and double, the latter is white, with a pink blush, and the two intertwined form a most lovely object. Mr. David Thomas of Aurora, N. Y., makes pillars for roses by taking four inch scantling and boring two inch auger holes through it a foot apart, thro' which the shoots are directed as they grow, and by this means the trouble of tying up is avoided, and the post becomes entirely covered by the lateral branches. He says,

"I have learned something since last year in regard to training pillar roses. I began by passing the stem through the hole in the post, and then forming a considerable curve before it entered the hole next above, like a person with arms a-kimbo; but when they came into bloom, the appearance was not fine, but rather discordant to taste. Much of the post was not concealed; and when the top was bare, it reminded me of a dead topped tree. I now therefore wind each stem closely round the post—say once in three or four feet, and then pass it through a hole to prevent it from falling. In this way, and in consequence of the lateral branches of the next year, which bear the blossoms, the post will be covered up and concealed, while it will be thickly clothed with bloom from top to bottom, and be literally *a pillar of roses.*"

Roses which cannot endure the open winter are not desirable for general cultivation tho' they number beauties unexcelled. Half-hardy kinds, as the Bourbous, require a slight protection in winter, which may be given by wisping straw about them after staking them to prevent their being blown down.

We recommend the following kinds, tho' the different tastes of cultivators will doubtless reject a part and add others; George fourth, dark crimson, Harrison, yellow, Lovely violet, Coronation, Royal Provence, or Provence Cabbage, a blushing pink, well known and esteemed, Crown upon Crown. Besides these there are many other kinds equally worthy, but to name all would extend our list too far. Of the moss rose, there are the Crested, the White perpetual, Luxembourg, and the common, al beautiful and deserving a place in every collection.

To the climbing roses already named, we may add the *Laura Davoust*, though tender and needing protection in winter. If some plan could be devised, which would be at once cheap and effectual to protect half-hardy plants in winter it would be really satisfactory. Mr. Downing thinks

he has succeeded in discovering a method by which this may be done, as he last winter—severe as it was—preserved a bed of *tea roses*, which are tender, but which were found on opening in spring to be in a fine condition as tho' they had been kept in as Green House. He says in the Horticulturist for May.

"The bed was oval. We covered it early in November with tan-bark, one foot thick—which nearly covered all the stems—the longest being bent down. Over this coat of tan, *to keep it dry*, (that being the main point,) we put three bundles of rye-straw—gathering it in the center to a ridge or point—so as to shed off the water entirely; no further attention was paid it. When the straw was removed in April, the tan was found perfectly dry—on removing the tan the plants were found in perfect order—even the leaves of the last autumn's growth as fresh as when covered, If any of our readers can invent a simpler or more effectual mode of preserving a bed of tender plants, we should like to hear from them."

HOW SHALL WE RAISE DAHLIAS.

This is a question oft received and we have been waiting a long time to get an opportunity to answer it; we now give the whole routine of care and culture necessary to grow dahlias to perfection.

The common and most convenient mode of propagation is by tubers. The usual time of planting in this latitude is from the 20th of April to the first of June. If the season is backward, the first of May will be early enough. The weather should have become quite warm and well settled before planting.

Soil and location.—The soil in which the Dahlia is found in its natural, wild state, is said to be light and dry. But in cultivation, a clay soil, well enriched with rotted barn manure and muck has produced the finest of flowers. Professional florists, whose object is to raise large and perfect flowers, trench and manure their ground two feet deep, by which a good supply of moisture is secured, without which the blooms will be very imperfect. In all cases the ground should be rich.

The location should be such as to afford protection against high winds, and still have a free circulation of air. The flowers are large and heavy and are often broken down by strong winds. Each plant, however, should have a strong stake to which it may be tied, and they should be driven in their places before the tuber is planted. The distance apart requires to be four to six feet according to the variety grown. In planting out, the crown of the tuber should be placed about three inches below the surface.

Cultivation.—After planting keep the earth loose and clean. When the plants are two feet high, the earth should be carefully scraped away from the stem and its place supplied with well rotted manure, and this covered slightly with earth. If the weather is now dry, the plants will need watering freely two or three times a week in the evening.

When the bloom buds begin to show, the plant may need some pruning. It should not be allowed to exhaust itself by too great a profusion of flowers, and therefore those unfavorably situated on the stalk, or which give no promise of superiority, may with profit be cut away. No other care, will, ordinarily be found necessary.

Preserving the Roots.—After the blooms are cut down by frost, or from the first to middle of October, raise the tubers from the ground, leaving a few inches of the stem attached, and hang them up in a shed or other cool place, stems downward, to dry and mature. When freezing weather approaches they must be taken down and treated in the same manner that you would potatoes to preserve them in fine condition—keep them cool and dry. They will need to be examined occasionally in winter, and if dampness is found upon them, it should be wiped off, as it will destroy the vitality of the tuber if allowed to remain. Where one has not the convenience of a cellar to store them in, they may be preserved in pits like potatoes, by taking proper steps to keep them dry. A good way is to cover the bottom of such pits several inches thick with dry ashes, and deposit the roots upon them, cover with straw and earth, leaving a wisp of straw in the top for ventilation. After being taken out in spring they must be kept from the air as much as possible, and in a situation where they will not sprout before the season of planting.

By following these simple directions any one can have this noble flower "the glory of the autumn" in perfection which

"Though severed from its native clime,
Where skies are ever bright and clear,
And nature's face is all sublime,
And beauty clothes the fragrant air,
The Dahlia will each glory wear.
With tints as bright and leaves as green,
As on its native plains are seen.
And when the harvest fields are bare,
She in the sun's autumnal ray,
With blossoms decks the brow of day."

The Dahlia was first obtained from Mexico and sent to Spain by Baron Humboldt toward the close of the last century; and from thence distributed over France and England. The name was given it in honor of the Swedish botanist *Dahl* a pupil of Linnæus.

TOMATO FIGS.

The following mode of preserving tomatoes is given in the Germantown Telegraph—a newspaper, weekly, which devotes three columns to Agricultural and Horticultural matter of the most practical and useful kind—which is similar to a mode we accidentally tried and were surprised at the resemblance between them and the figs of commerce. Those who do not like this fruit as usually prepared will find it palatable in this form.

"The following is the method of preserving tomatoes in Bermuda, and thereby manufacturing a sweet preserve something like figs:—

Take six pounds of sugar to one peck (or sixteen pounds) of the fruit, scald and remove the skin of the fruit in the usual way, cook them over a fire, their own juice being sufficient without the addition of water, until the sugar penetrates and they are clarified; they are then taken out spread on dishes, flattened, and dried in the sun. A small quantity of the syrup should be occasionally sprinkled over them while drying, after which pack them down in boxes, treating each layer with powdered sugar The syrup is afterward concentrated and bottled for use They keep from year to year, and retain their flavor sur-

For the Michigan Farmer.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

DETROIT, Feb. 16, 1852.

EDITOR MICHIGAN FARMER—

Dear Sir:—The attempts that have been so often made to transplant trees of large size, and the almost as frequent failures, render any instance of success in our climate of peculiar interest. I trust, therefore, I am not taking too great a liberty in making public the following letter, that your readers may have the benefit of it. Though too late in the season for putting the plan to a test with us, the details are worth being treasured up for future use.

Mr. Dutton's plan is, in many respects, original, and for its complete success he has some noble vouchers in his own door-yard. They consist of several splendid elms, each about forty feet in height, and which, when I saw them last summer, after two seasons' removal, appeared as vigorous and majestic as though they had been rooted to the spot for at least a quarter of a century. The cost was about $15 per tree, the value a thousand times that of the saplings which are usually transplanted from our forests. In putting the plan into operation here, it must be borne in mind, that even greater care will be required, since our winters are less cold and our summers more hot and dry than those of central New York.

Respectfully yours,

B. HUBBARD.

UTICA, June 27th, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR—

Your favor of the 20th, in relation to the trees I have just received, and I hasten not only to afford all the information I possess upon the subject, but to apologize for my neglect to do so before this time as I promised you when in Utica.

The course I adopted was one originated by myself in this part of the country, although I have heard of its being practiced successfully in the eastern States, it can only however be made a sure operation by the aid of an intense and continued frost; without that indeed, complete failure would be the result. I will state briefly, however my operations and the result, from which I have no doubt you will be able to mature a plan which if carefully managed will prove successful, should you get a sufficient frost which last, please remember is of the very first importance.

The trees to be removed ought to be selected with great care from the most thrifty and vigorous to be found in the open fields—elms I think are to be preferred, as they generally are handsome trees, besides being tougher and less liable to suffer from injury than almost any other kind of deciduous trees—and of a hight of from twenty to forty feet with a diameter of trunk at one foot from the ground, of from nine to fourteen inches, as a smaller size, I fear could not be transplanted upon the plan proposed at the same risk on account of weakness of stem in proportion to weight of soil to be transported. A trench is to be dug at least two feet deep, in a circle around the tree and in such a manner as to undermine the mass of earth containing the roots, and at a sufficient distance from the trunk to leave a ball ten or twelve feet across and from two to three feet in thickness, varying of course according to depth of soil, roots, &c., although I should recommend that the trees be taken if possible from a deep rich soil as the roots in such subjects will generally be found more closely matted together and penetrating deeper than upon a poor thin soil, thereby rendering danger of breakage of the mass much less, besides lessening the probabilities of cutting any master roots. And now comes in my opinion, the most critical point of the whole operation, viz, that of obtaining a sufficient frost to thoroughly congeal the exposed mass of earth containing the roots, and if this is not effected the mass will be broken upon the first movement and the tree spoiled. The ground should be perfectly frozen at least a foot, nothing less than that will suffice at all, and more than that would be better, as every thing depends upon being able to treat the frozen ball of earth as a solid mass of rock—nothing else will ensure success. I am very particular upon this point, having lost two fine trees by not waiting until they were sufficiently frozen and thereby breaking the masses in the turning over process which I shall describe presently. The trunk of the tree next should be well wound and cushioned with old carpet, cloth or something of that description to prevent the bark from being torn or broken, and at a sufficient distance from the ground to afford a powerful leverage (say six to ten feet if the tree is of the dimensions I have named) and a strong tackle of four or six strands attached over the winding and bound in the strongest manner to the trunk, the other end to be chained to a strong stump or post and the draw rope arranged so as to be hauled by two or three yoke of oxen. The mass then should be raised or one side, by powerful levers of timber, and with the greatest care to avoid danger of cracking, which would spoil the tree; the cattle then to be driven off with the draw rope and the tree roots, earth, &c., drawn over bodily until the top lies upon the ground and the cake of roots, &c. stands upon edge, where it must be held by the oxen until the bottom of the pit is laid with sticks, rails, &c., and well snowed over to secure the sled upon which the tree is to be transported, and upon which when all is arranged the mass must be gradually lowered by backing the cattle until the trunk regains an upright position upon the sled, and from which there will be no danger of its falling or sliding if the machine is rightly constructed, The oxen can then be yoked to the tongue, and the sled with the tree drawn out of the pit and transported to its new location, where the same operation of raising upon edge by the tackle, drawing out the sled from the pit and lowering the mass into its new bed must be performed. In relation to the arrangements necessary to ensure a healthy and vigorous growth after removal, the new pit to receive the tree must be dug considerably larger and deeper than the mass which it is to receive, the frost kept out by filling with snow or manure, and as a last thing, and by far the most important of all, the bottom must be well dug over, covered with fresh rich earth and the whole well stirred with water until it presents an even surface of soft mud at least a foot deep, in which state it must be kept from freezing until it secures the mass of roots, by which only a perfect junction of the tree and the new soil can be effected, and upon which complete success entirely depends. The tree can then be drawn to a perfectly perpendicular position by the tackle and the earth well rammed about the roots and levelled, after which nothing more is necessary except carefully trimming the branches to some little extent, which I have found to improve somewhat the growth of the tree.

The sled to be used should be constructed of hard wood—oak is the best, of the dimensions and according to plan enclosed, and should be made in the strongest manner, as from the immense weight there will be great danger of breakage. It should be strongly ironed and shod with band iron.

The tongue should be so arranged as to admit of it being used at either end, and should be detatched from the front end when the sled is about to be drawn into the new pit with the tree upon it, and its place supplied by a strong cable or log chain fastened to the front beam and carried directly over the centre of the pit and to which the cattle are to be attached when all is ready.

From the foregoing hurried and imperfect description of the operation, I think you will be able to obtain enough information to warrant a trial; remember however nothing can be effected without severe frost, and unless that can be depended upon I would not advise an attempt upon the method proposed, for should the mass of earth containing the roots, &c., get *cracked* in the least, it will become impossible to manage it.

Very truly yours,

W. H. DUTTON.

EFFECTS OF IRRIGATION.—Water applied to the soil by irrigation gives many other things besides humidity; it manures, consolidates, deepens the staple, or surface mould, and guards against cold—effects as obvious in a northern, as in a southern climate. Let all heed this—Fruit culturists in particular.

Prisingly, which is nearly that of the best quality of fresh figs. The pear-shaped or single tomatoes answer the purpose best. Ordinary brown sugar may be used, a large portion of which is retained in the syrup.

SLUGS IN CHERRY TREES.

Samuel Guthrie, in the Albany Cultivator, gives the following account and remedy for this insect, which we transfer to our columns for the benefit of our readers.—The slug is not generally troublesome here, but its appearance is occasionally noticed; and if the Farmer is preserved as it should be, for future reference, the suggestions here made may at some time be found useful.

"So far as I can learn, they are a new creation. I have taken some pains to ascertain the routine of their existence, but as yet with little success. A short time before they made their appearance, I observed millions of small white flies, or millers, buzzing through the tops of the trees. These disappeared after two or three days, and in a week or ten days I found the leaves swarming with these insects. The object of this communication is to present to all who may be interested, a remedy, easily applied, and infallible in its operations. This year, my cherry trees blossomed profusely, and I determined to preserve the fruit if possible. After the insects made their appearance, I sifted dry slacked lime over the leaves, and from the moist, slimy constitution of the insect, every particle of lime adhered to them that came in contact with them. The consequence was, they soon gave indications of distress, rolled up and fell to the ground. They are almost always found upon the top of the leaf, rendering it very easy to reach them; and I believe they generally die even from the effects of a minute quantity of lime. I applied lime twice only to my trees; and although a few insects escaped, yet I have a fine crop of cherries, and my tree have a fine covering of healthy leaves. Had I left my trees to their fate, probably every leaf would have fallen off, and left a small, half-perfected berry upon the otherwise naked branches."

A writer in the Germantown Telegraph, alluding to the above, says:

"I have tried this remedy, and can speak of its efficiency with entire confidence. Snuff or ground tobacco will also destroy the slug, as it will many other insects of this kind; so also will a decoction of the leaves of tobacco, but its action upon the vegetable fibre, is harmful, whereas that of lime is rather salutary than the reverse. I present the foregoing, as cherry trees are very often injured, and the fruit nearly destroyed by this pest, without the cause being known to many."

A STRAWBERRY STORY.

The editor of the "*Soil of the South*," has lately been telling another Strawberry story. He is a remarkable man truly. We should think it would be advisable for the folks in Georgia to quit cotton growing and embark in strawberry culture. Hear what he says:

We are informed by intelligent gentlemen from Cincinnati, that our fruit in the Columbus market averages a third larger than the best that is sold in Cincinnati, and as we now write, April 25th, bushels may be picked from our beds, more than four inches in circumference. And if your correspondent will, with his accustomed liberality in horticultural matters, offer a premium of a hundred dollars, for a bushel of strawberries picked at one picking, the least one of which shall measure four inches in circumference, we will pick that bushel and convince the Ohio cultivators that vines may be dwarfed without dwarfing the fruit. * * * Our vines hug the ground, and the fruit stem frequently occupies more space than the leaves. Did you never see a fruit tree twice dwarfed without affecting the size of the fruit? Why, then, should you doubt the same principle in the strawberry plant? * * * We repeat, what we have before said, and it is susceptible of daily, weekly, and monthly proof, that we have picked ripe fruit from our vines ten months in the year, and can always do it six. Our fruit commenced ripening in March, and the same vines are now again in fruit and bloom.

POTASH WATER FOR TREES.

A correspondent of the *N. E. Farmer* writing from Hampton Falls, says, that Mr. John Batcheld r of that town on Saturday, the 5th of June, applied potash water to his trees, at the rate of a pound of potash to a gallon of water, adding a slight sprinkling of rye meal. His orchard consisted of a hundred and six Baldwin trees, in fine thrifty condition. On Monday following he found to his utter astonishment that he had *killed* the whole of his trees. The bark above ground was crisped and the wood thoroughly saturated to the pith.

Potash water should never be used except in cases where old trees have become *hide-bound* and over grown with moss, and the bark is rough. But even in that case Mr. Batchelder's dose would be a strong one. Ashes boiled in water or soap-suds made strong, we have found sufficient for all purposes and in this practice all careful cultivators are agreed

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Cincinnati Horticultural Society, Met July 10th; Joseph Hall exhibited six varieties of fine gooseberries, among which was a red seedling which promises well.

Gen. Wade, Jaune Hative plum, Wm. Hobbs, from Tennessee, several apples—the Yellow June, Prince's early harvest, strawberry, white juneating. R. Buchanan, Apricots, Ekenge and early Persian, Plums, cherry plum, ripe Bleecker's Gage, Late Orleans and White Damson.

Vegetables.—H. Ives, a large cabbage—sugar beets.

Flowers.—Hollyhocks, a great variety of Dahlias, bouquets, &c. In one of the latter was a Chickasaw rose.

Members report grapes injured materially in some parts of the vine district.

How to Destroy Apple tree Borers.—Make a wash of two quarts of soft soap, half pound of sulphur, and two gallons of water. Add also camphorated spirits, asafœtida, tobacco and other offensive substances, and wash the tree with it. A little clay or lime will make a coating hold these substances, which may be offensive to the young borers or beetle and prevent their operations.

After the borers have penetrated the trees they may be destroyed by running a wire or other flexible substance into the hole.—*N. E. Farmer.*

The surest mode of destroying them is to cut them out with a knife.—*Ed.*

The Tube Rose.—This is a superb flower, and justly esteemed for its gorgeous hue and fragrant odor. The tube rose is generally cultivated in pots, in early spring, and transferred to the garden as soon as the temperature of the air is sufficiently mild to ensure immunity from frost. They will do well, however, oftentimes, when planted out without the previous preparation of potting. They are partial to a light, rich and warm soil, moderately deep and moist. One plant will generally produce a number of shoots, which should be preserved and detached the ensuing spring. If set in a warm, well-pulverized and moderately fertile soil, they will take an early and vigorous start. A sprinkling of carbonate of lime is highly benefici l, and frequent watering with soap suds, greatly increases their vigor, and is also an efficient preventive against the attacks of insects and worms. Pruning is of no advantage, but on the contrary, often injurious.—*Germantown Tel.*

MICHIGAN FARMER.

Warren Isham, Editor.

DETROIT, AUGUST, 1852.

MICHIGAN MANURES.

About the year 1837, the Legislature of Michigan, with a foresight and liberality which did honor to the State, appointed commissioners to make a Geological and Scientific survey of our beautiful Peninsular.—The late lamented Dr. Douglass Houghton was the principal; and it is only to be regretted that while New-York and other States have persevered in investigating and making known to their citizens everything of interest within their bounds, our own State, either through a want of general education, or a mistaken economy, should have left the work incomplete. Much, however, was actually accomplished; large collections of geological and zoological specimens were made,—they are now in possession of the University at Ann Arbor,—and four or five valuable reports were issued. These, however, have become scarce; a large part of our population has been added since they were published; and we feel sure that the following extract cannot fail both to interest and profit many of our agricultural readers. While our lands are beginning to feel the effects of the continued export of wheat; while Guano, the salvation of Europe, and some of our Eastern States, is too costly for our use; and a wheat farm cannot hope to sustain cattle enough to supply manure; and while it is generally conceded that plaster is but mortgaging the soil, without redemption, for a few fine crops, *if used alone;* it is cheering to know that most of our farms are supplied by a bountiful Providence, with the very best of manure, which only requires carting and spreading. Some have, we believe, already drawn on this inexhaustible fund; but many more, no doubt, are entirely ignorant of the more than California riches which lie at their very feet.

The following extract is from the report of Bela Hubbard, Esq., of Detroit; then assistant Geologist; dated Jan. 12, 1840: C. F.

"MARL, OR BOG-LIME; AND TUFA.

"That variety of the mineral, which is here designated by the name of *marl*, is chiefly a *carbonate of lime*, or lime combined with carbonic acid. It is frequently argillaceous; and mixed with earthy and carbonaceous matters. Throughout the Counties of Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch, St. Joseph, Cass, Berrien, Washtenaw, Oakland and Livingston, this mineral is found only in connection with the gravels, sands, and clays which overlie the rocks, and may be defined as an alluvial deposite from waters which have percolated soils charged with lime. On reaching the surface, the water parts with a portion of its carbonic acid, and becomes no longer capable of holding the lime in solution which is then deposited in the form of a pulverulent, chalky substance in the beds of lakes, or beneath the peat of marshes.

As carbonate of lime is a constituent of the covering of molus-cous animals, these circumstances are favorable to the collection of great numbers of shells, so that these not unfrequently constitute even the main portion of the bed it elf, which may then receive the name of *"shell marl."* That form of lime which is called *Tufa*, has a similar origin. It differs in natural character, being hard, light and porous, and is that which is familiarly known as *'honey-comb lime."*—This characteristic difference is the result of circumstance, not of composition. Tufa is forever in situations that allow of access of air, when a strong union of the particles takes place. Marl being always deposited under water, or beneath the peat of bogs, the surrounding fluid prevents cohesion. This condition is that which is very commonly designated as *"bog-lime."* Thus, according to circumstances, we find a variety of form assumed by these deposites, from a tufaceous marl," in which the particles have but partially cohered, to a hard tufa or *travertin rock*, appearing as ledges in exposed hill sides.

All these recent fresh water limes exist in great abundance in most of the counties enumerated, as well as throughout the interior of the State. In the northern part of Hillsdale, and in the counties of Washtenaw and Oakland, in particular, so extensive and universally distributed are the beds of this useful mineral, that an attempt to ascertain and enumerate all the places in which it exists, is unnecessary if not impossible.

For making Quick-lime, the value of marl and tufa is already appreciated in these parts of our State, which, like the counties under review, are nearly destitute of lime-rock. Consequently these have supplied the deficiency, and been applied to all the purposes of the best rock lime. Though somewhat inferior in strength, the lime thus obtained is even preferred for particular purposes, as, for instance, for a wash. Its real value is frequently underrated, from its not being sufficiently burned; marl being erroneously supposed to require a less degree of heat than limestone.

The use of marl in agriculture, is little appreciated, and may even be said to be wholly unknown to the great body of the farmers of our State, Hitherto, so small has been the demand for stimulant manures by soils that have been for a few years only in the service of agriculture, that few farmers have brought themselves to reflect whether before many more years, the new soils they have adopted may not become like the old ones they have forsaken

But though many of our soils are even found to improve under the first few years of cultivation, they must eventually wear out under a process which gives no return for the demands made upon them. This result is already becoming perceptible upon the older farms, and their cultivators are brought to the necessity of husbanding manures to renovate their exhausted soils. Considerable quantities of gypsum (plaster) are annually imported and used with the most obvious success upon soils that have not been half a dozen years under cultivation. Gypsum and marl are constituted of the same basis, *lime*, under different states of cultivation; *sulphate of lime* (sulphuric acid and lime) composing the former; *carbonic acid and lime* composing marl and other carbonates. The sulphate, possessing greater stimulant properties, has a somewhat different and more speedy operation; but it is doubtful whether its effect be either so decided or so lasting as that of marl, if applied in the required proportion.

Besides the stimulant property common both to gypsum and the carbonate of lime, in giving increased activity to vegetation, the lime effects a change in the character of the soil itself. No soil can be considered perfect without a large proportion. Lime enters largely into the composition of many crops; such as wheat, which it is well known vegetates most vigorously where this abounds, as in many of the gravel and limestone soils; while a further advantage results from the decomposition of the marl, in consequence of the seperation of the animal matter contained in the shelly portions of it. In short, gypsum can hardly be productive of benefit where marl might not be profitably applied. Add to this what comes home to the reason of every farmer, that while he must pay for importe

plaster, at the average rate of $20 a ton, the marl may be had for digging.

Nature, ever bountiful, has indeed laid up in those marshes and ponds which seem, at first appearance, almost valueless, a provision of incalculable worth for her future maintenance. It may well be considered an untold treasure, stored close at hand, costing little to procure, requiring no seperation of grinding or burning, and which will be resorted to for years to come to sustain and replenish the fertility of our soils.

If even the enormous price paid for plaster is never regretted, most certainly I may be allowed to urge, the simple experiment of giving a fair trial to so cheap an article as the marl. By such actual experiment, every man, for himself, will best learn the proportions which his soils need, as well as the comparative results. Every farmer ought to examine well his marshes, with this view, and if there is reason to believe marl exists there, to test the quality fully by digging. It may be advisable to raise the marl in the fall, and subject it to the action of the winter's frost, in order to bring it to a pulverized state previous to use upon the land.

Peat.

This combustible is found in very great abundance in most of the marshes. It is that which supports the luxuriant crop of grasses they afford, and is itself a mass of grass roots and half decomposed vegetation.—This variety of peat is called *fibrous*. Most of the beds of peat in this State, are comparatively shallow, and they in general want that compactness which is esteemed a requisite in the peats adapted for fuel. I shall therefore allude only to its value and application as a manure. Few soils will endure many years continued cultivation without requiring to be replenished, not altogether with mineral manures, but with those vegetable or animal products which afford the real sustenance to its crops. The time will just as surely come when the soils of our own State, though now fresh and unexhausted, will need the same support. The farmer will then rejoice at the opportunity to procure manures of this description; and I do not hesitate to say that peat will then rank among the most prominent, as it is now the most abundant.

Peat being almost wholly a vegetable matter, affords precisely that which is yielded by the most fertilizing manures. But as found, it is more or less in a decomposed state, and consequently not in a condition to be absorbed into the substance of plants. Should it be spread as manure is often applied, its dry, spongy fibres will not readily become converted into that soluble matter which is required by the conditions of vegetable organization. To extract its full benefit, then, some art seems necessary. The compost heap affords the readiest process for effecting those chemical changes which are necessary. This will be facilitated by an intimate mixture of animal and other refuse matters, and of *marl or lime*. With the latter, the vegetable substance of peat enters into new combinations, forming certain soluble salts, which are then ready to be taken up as food by plants. We have already seen how frequently peat and marl are found in connection, and in what abundance the latter may be procured.—In peat and marl combined, we have therefore all that could be required to make of those numerous marshes which intersect the country, immense receptacles of vegetable nutriment. The lime performs to the mass of raw organic peat, the office which the cook does to the larder. Conjoined, they furnish both provision for the nourishment of plants, and the means for preparing it.

Some contrariety of opinion exists on the use of calcareous manures, from the supposition that they eventually wear out the land, leaving it poorer than before. Now, such a result may happen from either of two causes, neither of which implies any injurious quality in the mineral.

1st—From the too excessive use of this manure, or its application to soils, the composition of which was not understood, and where lime may have already formed an abundant element.

2d—From the use of *mineral* manures *solely*, under the mistaken supposition, that *they* furnish all the necessary nutriment to vegetation.

Now, as has just been shown, these chiefly serve to prepare the food, which has been furnished from other sources. So far from supplying the place of vegetable and animal manures, they only render necessary fresh supplies of the latter. By giving increased activity to vegetation, they of course cause a quicker consumption of the fertilizing principles. It will thus very easily be seen from what mistaken practice this "impoverishing of the soil" by the use of mineral manures, results, and also where may be found the proper corrective."

ROOT CROPS.

The general complaint of the failure of corn, and the coldness and lateness of the season, will probably turn the attention of many farmers to other crops.—Has the plan ever been tried of sowing Turnips and Ruta Bagas between the rows of corn, when the plants happen to be few and short? We believe that it is worth considering as a *make-shift*, to provide winter food for man and beast, now that potatoes are becoming a luxury instead of a necessary of life. July and even August are fit times for sowing turnips; and we copy the following from the *Patent Office Report* for last year:

"In England and Scotland, turnip culture, or "green cropping" forms a very important feature in the system of farming. In no other country is the culture of turnips so thoroughly studied and so well understood.—As fertilizers for this crop, they use lime, guano, and bone dust; and the yields per acre ranges from 1000 to 1500 bushels. For all root crops, a deep well-drained soil is necessary, which should be completely pulverized, and rendered mellow by the frequent use of the plow or harrow. Turnips may be grown to advantage on a heavier soil than is adapted to carrots or parsnips. Of the common varieties, the *White Norfolk* succeeds best on low lands, and the *Globe* or *Green Top*, on high and dry soils. To insure a large crop, they should be sown in drills from 16 to 20 inches apart.—Turnips have an advantage over all other roots, that they can be sown so late, on ground where other crops have failed. In England, large quantities are sown with early peas, being drilled in between the rows, before the pea vines are removed. For no kind of stock are turnips more valuable than for sheep. The unpleasant flavor they impart to butter is a serious objection to feeding them to milch cows. The cost of culture, depends upon the price of labor, &c., and necessarily varies.

The following statement of Mr. G. W. Wood, of Middleborough, Mass., as to the cost and product of half an acre of turnips, is about a fair estimate for New England:

Soil—clayey loam, turnips sown in drills, 18 inches apart.

Plowing, 75 cents; harrowing, 50 cents,	$1,25
Plowing and harrowing, $1; 5 days planting, $5,	6,00
100 bush. ashes, $12,10; carting same, $3,	15,10
Cultivating, hoeing and weeding,	5,50
Six days harvesting, $6; Seed, 50 cents,	6,50
Total,	$34,35

Product, 435½ bush. Cost per bushel, about eight cents."

A writer in the English *Agricultural Gazette*, thus speaks:

"If a cow calves in November, and is fed on turnips, she will keep up her milking; but if fed on straw, she will fall off immediately to half the quantity. When you talk of keeping a cow all the winter upon straw, you merely talk of keeping her alive; but your object

hould be to keep her so as to yield you a profit, and his can only be done by keeping her on moist food."

According to the chemist Hermbstadt, the composition of Turnips, is as follows:

Starch and fibre,	72	Inorganic matter,	15
Albumen,	25	Water,	790
Sugar,	30	Loss,	3
Gum,	25		
			1000

And according to Boussingault, 100,000 parts of dry Turnips contain 6226 parts of inorganic matter, consisting of—

Potash,	2610	Silicia,	496
Soda,	317	Sulphuric acid,	344
Lime,	344	Phosphoric acid,	465
Magnesia,	333	Chlorine,	224
Alumina and Oxide of iron,	93		6226

From which tables our readers can form a judgment both of the comparative nutriment this root contains, and of the manure it requires, viz: ashes, plaster and bone dust. But besides the actual nutriment, it should be recollected that green food in winter produces a laxative state of body, peculiarly conducive of fat and health; and which nothing else can supply.

C. F.

MANURES

(Continued.)

Their Application.

The value of manures, depends also, upon the manner and state, in which they are applied to the soil. Though containing the organic and inorganic elements of all crops, by injudicious application they often prove an injury rather than a benefit. One farmer says, apply them green or unfermented; another says, let them lie over a year before spreading on to the fields; a third says, you both are partly right and part'y wrong. A proper knowledge of the nature of his soil will enable any farmer to determine for himself, in what state to carry his manures to his fields, and whether to apply to the surface or plow in. This knowledge may be gained by studying works on the origin and nature of soils in general, and applying ourselves diligently in connection therewith, to the examination of the soil of our own particular farms. By this means, we can ascertain the amount of clay, sand, and organic matter, with a correctness that will answer all practical purposes; and we may also be enabled to judge whether there is a large amount of insoluble mineral matter in mixture or not,—that is, substances that exist in the soil in a state in which they will not yield to the dissolving properties of water, nor to the influence of air and ordinary culture.

Very gravelly soils usually contain much insoluble matter. One effect of manures, is to dissolve these rocky particles of the soil, and thus release those elements of plants which had been held together by the powerful law of affinity and cohesion. The gases which are evolved by the fermentation of green manures, act powerfully in setting free the substances thus combined. And it is in this way we imagine, that they render clay soils porous and light. When soils contain much insoluble matter in the form of silicates, the flinty debris of rocks, or when their fertilizing properties are in combination with alumina—or as we say, are heavy—the application is always followed by beneficial results. The effects thus produced, must be owing in a great measure to the release of substances latent in the soil, rendering them capable of assimilation. Hence, when it is desired to furnish food to plants directly, in the manure, it should be prepared in the yard, in our opinion, in the manner heretofore recommended.

Where the materials for forming a compost, cannot be had, which must happen very rarely, we would apply manure green to all soils except those which contain a superabundance of organic matter. We should have no fears that in very sandy lands it would sink beyond the reach of plants, for in such lands the rising of vapor to the surface is ever actively going on, when the earth is not frozen, and this would as constantly bring up the soluble portions of the manure. Instead of fearing such an effect, we should bury it as deeply as possible, to save the volatile portions. On such soils, manures are active when buried a foot below the surface; while in clays, they would remain almost wholly inert at that depth, under ordinary culture; and why? It is simply because yard manures must undergo transformation, before the elements of fertility which they contain can be used by the growing crops; and fermentation which effects this transformation, cannot proceed—will not even be commenced, in the absence of air and heat. In the first instance, these agents are freely admitted through the loose, porous soil, while clays by their great tenacity resist the action of both; and when manure is buried to a great depth in such soils, they fail to reach it, and as a consequence, it remains inactive. Where deep and thorough tillage is practiced, air and heat will be more freely supplied and manures produce a marked effect.

"When the water is withdrawn from a marsh, free access is given to air, and the marsh is changed into a fruitful meadow. In a soil to which air has no access, or at most but very little, the remains of animals and vegetables do not decay, for they can only do so when freely supplied with oxygen."—*Liebig.*

A neighbor applied to his garden a heavy dressing of stable manure, and plowed six or seven inches deep. A heavy rain fell soon afterward, which rendered the soil so compact and excluded the air so effectually, that of the seeds which he had planted very few vegetated, and the manure produced no apparent effect. A scientific and practical truth was taught by this simple, unintentional experiment; viz. that neither germination nor fermentation can take place in the absence of the oxygen of the air. For the continued growth of plants, moreover, a constant quantity is required, as every practical farmer knows; and from this fact an argument might be drawn in favor of plowing among corn, at the time of the last dressing, by which a larger surface is exposed to atmospheric influence, and as the whole surface is composed of ridges and hollows, it is not so likely to become crusted as in the case of level cultivation.

From the considerations now given, we conclude, 1st, that on sandy soils, unfermented manures may be covered deeply, and that it is even necessary they should be for the preservation of all their enriching qualities. 2d, That on clay soils, the proper depth, depends, in some degree, on the tenacity of the soil, and the culture which is afterward to be given, bearing in mind always that a full supply of air is necessary to effect the desired transformation

of the manure, by which the food it contains is rendered available to the crop. 3d, That composted and rotted manures should be mixed with the soil to the entire depth of cultivation; that there is no danger of losing their fertilizing constituents by sinking, for they are being brought to the surface constantly, by the rising vapor, while they are borne downward only by an occasional rain.

There are also a variety of other circumstances and conditions to be taken into consideration. As manure is generally applied to furnish food to plants, it should be placed in a position where it can be readily reached by their roots. The roots of some plants spread themselves out and seek their food near the surface, such as wheat and all fibrous-rooted plants. Others, the top-rooted, strike immediately downward and seek their food mostly in the lower portions of the soil. Accordingly the kind of crop to be raised, should be taken into account in determining what position the manure is to occupy.

Cold soils and shaded locations need to be treated differently from those that are warm, open and dry. But these circumstances will all readily present themselves to the thinking cultivator, and we would like to hear from such on the subject.

FARM OF REV. CHAS. FOX—GROSS ILE.

Gross Ile lies in the Detroit river, 15 miles below Detroit. It contains some of the finest farms to be found in the State. Mr. Fox's farm, which we had the pleasure of visiting recently, lies on the western shore, opposite Trenton, and near the longitudinal centre of the island.—Our stay was short. We found Mr. Fox busily engaged with four or five hands shearing sheep. He has a large flock of fine grade sheep, and he has lately introduced the French Merino, and is much pleased with the effect so far. Before dinner we took a stroll about the fields. It is proper to observe that Mr. F. raises but little grain, devoting nearly his entire farm, which consists of about 260 acres, well cleared and 40 acres more partially so, to pasture and meadow.

He has a *woods pasture*, which is made by cutting out and burning the underbrush and logs, and seeding to grass. In this case the grass sprang up spontaneously.—But the large trees show marks of decay, and are evidently displeased with the treatment. Stock of all kinds relish such a cool retreat—free from sun and flies, and they will take on flesh much faster, yield more milk and of better quality than when confined to the scorched, open fields. We were astonished at the abundance of pasturage.

Horses—Mr. F. has several very fine animals. One of them is a brood mare, possessing most excellent points, and she had a colt by her side which afforded proof of her qualifications as a breeder. Another mare he pointed out of the old Porter blood, is a very fine animal, showing many points of speed and bottom.

We next disturbed a drove of calves, which were quietly reposing beneath the trees, and a better lot it has seldom been our privilege to see. Next to a colt, a fine smooth-limbed calf is the most beautiful of our domestic animals. Mr. F. has the foundation laid for an excellent stock. Would that every farmer in Michigan had as good. How many cattle which were kept mostly on hay and grain, through the past winter, were worth in the spring what they had eaten, I wonder? Not one in fifteen probably. What an important subject for the consideration of farmers!

We next came upon a part of his flock of sheep. The greater portion of Mr. F.'s sheep are descended from a flock of high bred Merinos which he imported from New York 5 years ago. Two years ago he procured one of Mr. Bingham bucks, a cross between the Paular and French, which he thinks has much improved his flock by causing the body to be more thoroughly wooled and giving a heavier fleece. His flock consists of 380 sheep and 120 lambs.

We next went in search of the cattle which the heat had driven into the woods. They very soon made their appearance at the well known call of their master. It really done us good, after having been confined here for more than a twelve month, in this prison house of a city, where it is vulgar to speak above one's breath, to hear the familiar and hearty call. "come Bos, come Bos, come Bos" and we opened our mouth involuntarily to join in, but the herd came—and with it Mr. F.'s improved Bull, a mixture of the short horn, and Devonshire, we think, a noble animal, and there is no better blood in the country than flows in his veins. He has improved very much, every way, since we saw him last fall at the Fair. The calves spoken of above are of his get, some of them from native cows, and they exhibit very plainly the good points of their sire. This quality of imparting to progeny his own excellent traits, is one of the very best an animal can possess. This Bull we consider one of the most important and valuable acquisitions that has yet been made to the stock of our State, and the farmers of Gross Ile and vicinity will doubtless avail themselves of so favorable an opportunity of improving their cattle, by timely obtaining the services of this animal. We hope to see his progeny extending. Next in order came Mr. F.'s Ayrshire cows; descended from stock imported from Scotland by Mr. Dougall, of the Rosebank Nurseries, C. W. They are noble looking cows, and the points which denote good milkers are developed to an extraordinary degree, and their appearance is in no way deceptive! Each breeder may plead the merits of his own chosen variety of stock, (and the columns of the Farmer are always open and its readers ready to hear,) but to our notion, for milk and dairying purposes generally, the Ayrshires stand No. 1. Easily kept, gentle, tractable, and quiet, and uniting these with their excellent milking qualities, they may be placed at the top of the list for the dairy.

Mr. F. has some native cows, which he informed us were excellent milkers. They are good looking animals and were in fine condition. In fact all the animals on the farm were fat, owing to the abundance of pasturage and the shady retreats to which they have access.

Passing along a lane, Mr. F. pointed to a field which had undrgone the skinning process to such a degree that it would scarcely produce at all and he has had much trouble to induce clover to grow upon it. On the opposite side of the lane was a field of clover which would yield two tons or more to the acre—same soil, situation similar in every respect—but it had been differently treated. The contrast was truly striking.

Mr. F. has two barns, and shed room in abundance, finding it to his advantage to feed under cover.

He has about 17 acres of orchard, chiefly apples and peaches, with a good supply of all other kinds of useful fruits. With few exceptions his trees are all of the best grafted sorts.

The location is a very pleasant one. The river banks are high and dry, the road running directly along the shore. An abundance of choice varieties of the finny tribe can be had at any time, some fine specimens of which we had the satisfaction of testing at the dinner table. The dwelling stands 10 or 12 rods from the river bank, embosomed in trees, giving it the appearance, in a high degree, of a *quiet, rural home*. The boat now made its appearance on which we were to return, and we were obliged to depart quite unceremoniously, leaving many subjects which had been brought to mind, but half discussed, such as curing hay, the grasses, color of houses, deposition of seeds in the earth, &c., &c.

Insanity.—In England and Wales, there are twenty-two lunatic asylums,; 13 public hospitals, receiving lunatics—and 146 licensed private establishments On the 1st of January, 1849, there were 14,560 lunatics in the county asylums, 606 in hospitals, 32 in gaols, and 12,252 in parish workhouses.

ORCHARD GRASS.

(Dactylis glomerata.)

The introduction of a variety of useful plants into cultivation tends to increase and equalize the profits of agriculture, by enabling farmers to grow those only for which their soils contain appropriate food and are physically constituted to produce. Thus, were one kind of grain the sole dependence for the sustenance and support of the human race, how many would suf fer for the common wants of life, and what a stagnation would exist. of all exchnage, the state of which we now look to, as an index to the prosperous or failing condition of a country. Before the general introduction of the cultivated grasses, no effort, worthy of account, was made to improve the different breeds of domestic animals. Who would attempt it now if he had nothing but marsh hay and straw to feed? The intro duction of the turnip culture into England wrought an era in the husbandry of that country. It not only enabled the wealthy farmer to improve his flocks and herds—the poor man also could increase his numbers and profits; and what was of more importance to all, it enabled them to improve beyond all account and expectation the condition of the soil.

There are but three kinds of grasses much cultivated in the west—red clover, timothy and red top. It is believed that the addition of the *Orchard Grass* to our present stock would prove an immense advantage. It is the only grass which can be sown with red clover and be ready for the scythe at the same time that the clover is,affording two or three crops in a season. It is indigenous, or natural to this country, and is one of the most profitable grasses grown, especially adapted to shaded grounds. It will afford constant pasturage throughout the season, and should be fed closely, which causes a tender succulent growth. The seed weighs only 12 to 15 lbs to the bushel, and 20 to 30 lbs are requisite for an acre.

Judge Buel, in a very elaborate essay on the Grasses, which was published some years ago, in the American Farmer, says: "In England it is taking the place of rye grass with clovers. Arthur Young speaks in high commendation of it; though all writers concur in the opinion that it should be frequently and closely cropped, either with the scythe or cattle, to reap the full benefit of its great merits. I should prefer it to almost every other grass, and cows are very fond of it. Cooper rates it above timothy, and says it is gradually taking the place of the latter among the best farmers about Philadelphia. This is probably owing to the fact that it is earleir than timothy, and of course more suitable to cut with clover for hay. Its growth is early and rapid after it has been cropped. It does well on loams and sands, and grows well in the shade."

From all we can learn of its nature and character, we should believe it well adapted to the sandy lands of Michigan and Indiana and will prove an invaluable acquisition. We find in the July No. of the American Farmer, some remarks by *Lorain*, who it is said, ranked among the most intelligent and successful cultivators of his day, which we here append. He says:

"Orchard grass is very valuable. It springs very early. When cut off by the scythe, it neither waits for fresh shoots from its roots, nor until its wounds be healed, but continues growing on just as if nothing had happened. The leaves which have been cut. will grow, on a rich soil, nearly, if not quite, one inch in twenty-feur hours, forming new plants gradually as they increase in length.

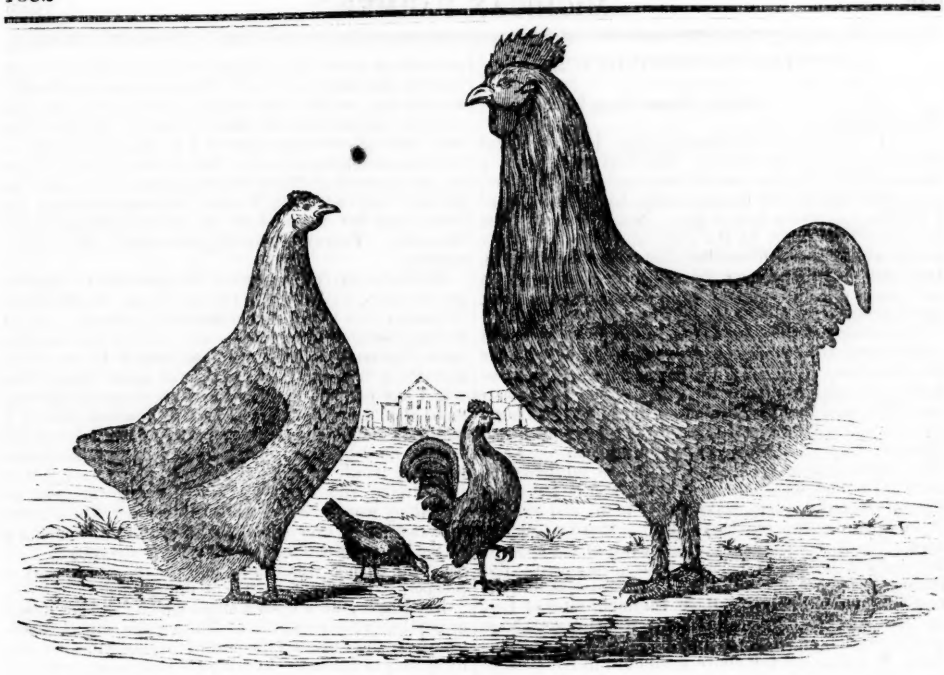
It is very observable when it has been sown with red clover, and both being cut off by the scythe at the same time, that it greatly outstrips the clover when the cool weather commences in the fall, and soon becomes much taller than it. The stalk of the orchard grass is very solid, grows high, and the leaves are abundant; therefore the first crop of it will greatly exceed that of timothy. As horses and cattle eat the hay freely, and thrive well on it, I am compelled to believe it must be a much more profitable grass for this purpose. As it blossoms with red clover, and shou'd be cut at the same time for hay, and will (except in high latitudes) produce a good first second and third crop for mowing, if the soil be good, it must be greatly preferable to timothy, either for soiling, grazing, or hay, unless it should hereafter be found that it is greatly inferior to that grass in nutritive properties. No information or ob servation, however, has occurred since my acquaintance with both these grasses, which would justify this opinion. On the contrary, it would appear, that orchard grass is as nutritive as any of the grasses generally used by us, and that it may be more profitably employed, either for hay, pasture or grazing, than any of them."

BARNYARD MANURE.

In a Prize Essay, written by Wm. D. Gresham, to which the Maryland State Agricultural Society awarded a premium, the writer closes thus:

Barnyard and Stable Manures.—This is the most valuable and prolific source from which the farmer is, by his own efforts and economy, to improve his land. This manure, though not so permanent in its effects, yet applied after lime and marl, is lasting and beneficial. It is the great reservoir by which the farmer is, by his own industry and management, to draw his supplies for the improvement of his land, as well as, in a measure, to derive his wealth; and he should husband his resources in such a manner as to have a constant eye to the accumulation of, not only all the offal from his stock, but all the decaying vegetable matter from his farm. The greatest negligence prevails among many farmers in relation to the carelessness with which they attend to their barnyard and stable manures; the voidings from cattle, the evaporation of the nutritive portion of manures, would, if saved and attended to, improve more land that what little they carry out upon them. There is nothing which a farmer can more judiciously use than plaster, in the absorption of the voidings, as well as the effect of fixing the valuable properties of manures, which are constantly escaping in the form of gases; I would then advise the liberal use of plaster in all the vegetable manures raised upon the farm. It is essential in all well regulated and ventilated stables and cow sheds, in preserving the health as well as the eyes of the animals, from the noxious exhalations of the pungent, if not poisonous, gases, which are constantly escaping from the manures. Plaster fully repays the farmer who uses it tenfold.

In conclusion, whether you have the stiff clays or sandy loams to contend with on your farms; and you desire to restore them to fertility, they must have the advantage of lime, clover and plaster, and a regular rotation of crops. You must lend all your energies to the accumulation of manures, both animal, vegetable and mineral,—you cannot expect your lands to yield you remunerating crops unless you contrive to keep up its fertility by liberal applications of manure. Should your barnyard and stables fail to afford you a sufficient supply, you should go to your marshes, woods and ditch banks, and there find the elements for manure. We know the chief element of all manure being vegetable matter, and its production being necessarily slow and laborious on exhausted soils, we should take advantage of every assistant in increasing and applying it to the soil.



SHANGHAI FOWLS.

For the Michigan Farmer.

Mr. Cha's Betts,—

Dear Sir: I send you cuts of a pair of my young Shanghais, bred from the imported pair, which obtained the premium, last fall, at our State Fair, and elsewhere. They are now but ten months old, consequently not fully developed in size and form. (No domestic fowl attains its full size, until after the second moulting.) The importation I have bred from, produce chicks of a uniform color. The cocks are a deep red, and the pullets a yellowish brown, and single comb. The eggs are of a redish yellow, and small, compared with those of the Dorkings, considering the size of the two varieties of birds, but exceedingly rich and possessing great vitality. The shell is very thick, which affords a sufficient supply of lime for bones in the chick, which accounts for their being so very strong and active when hatched. At first, they are covered with coarse, brown down, which the cock chicks cast off in about four weeks, leaving the bodies quite naked; but at the expiration of another month, they become quite full feathered. They shoot up to a great heighth, owing to a remarkable great length of thigh—the leg bones being short. As they advance in size and weight, they settle down upon their long thighs, which seems to be a necessary provision to serve as bed plates to sustain their long bodies, and being very full behind, brings them near the ground. The pullets feather early, like common chicks, except the tail and wing feathers, which are very short.—They are no less remarkable for hardiness, than for their rapid growth. I now have a number of chicks, but two months old, that weigh over three pounds. I have never seen one of the young chicks droop in the least; and if the appellation of "early maturity" be used in reference to any of the varieties of fowls, my fairly tested experiments convince me it can be truly applied to the Shanghais. The pullets commenced laying in the dead of winter, when but five months old. Their litter of eggs are not as large as the Dorkings, but are reproduced much sooner. They are very careful, steady setters, and exceedingly kind and attentive nurses. When I don't wish them to set, I remove them to the chicken yard for a short time; and though but pullets, at night they will brood all they can coax under and around them. The imported pair, were clean legged, which is the case with most of the chicks, which I consider an advantage in our cold, we climate.

I am now raising some, without a hen, and find they do well. Still, was I to keep but one variety of fowl, I hardly know whether to select the Shanghais or Cochin Chinas; their size being about equal, though the latter do not grow as rapidly, but possess more beautiful plumage. They, too, are a hardy variety, and will vie with the Shanghais as great layers. They are as peculiar in their characterizing appearance, as the Shanghais.

The sea-bright Bantams are truly "fancy articles." Though much the least of all domestic fowls, they consider themselves far the greatest—very aristocratic in their notions—and form a community by themselves—incline to keep around the door—are great layers, and harmless among flowers.

M. Freeman.

Schoolcraft, Kalamazoo Co., M'h, June 30th, 1852.

HOUSING MANURE.

A correspondent of the *Boston Cultivator* says:

"Five years ago, I manured a field for corn; I then had quite a quantity of manure out in the open air, some of which I had put on one side of the field covering about one half the size of it. I then took manure from one of the cellars, which appeared to be of so much more value that I had eight heaps made of a load, when with the other I had but six, the distance between them being the same, and finished up the other side of the field with manure from where the first was taken; the result was, the corn manured from the cellar was much the heaviest. The next season I sowed the land to barley, when there was a very great difference in the growth; and the three last years it it has produced more than a third more hay than that on either side, showing more difference in the last crops than the first. The whole being now ploughed again, there is still a wide difference in the appearance of the soil where the housed manure was put on, the natural soil being alike."

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ATHENS, Greece, June 20th, 1852.

Friend BETTS,—

I wrote you from Constantinople, just as I was about leaving there for Greece. The distance is about a thousand miles, by the way of Smyrna, Syra, &c.—making about twenty-five hundred miles, by steamers, since I left Beyroot, on the 25th of May. More than half of the time has been spent by the way, in excursions, sight-seeing, &c. I have still another thousand miles by steam, before me, before reaching Trieste, when I shall have a continuous rail-way rout for near two thousand miles, commencing sixty miles beyond Trieste.

Steamboat traveling here is very slow, but safe, and quite comfortable. I came the whole distance by the Austrian line. The French also have a line upon the same rout, a rout which embraces the entire circuit of the Eastern and Central Mediterranean, from Marseilles and Trieste to Alexandria, (the French by way of Malta,) thence to Beyroot, Smyrna, Constantinople, Syra, Athens, &c.—The Austrians have thirty-eight steamers on their line, and twelve new ones building, which will be put on in the course of the season, making fifty in all, and some of them cost over two hundred and fifty thousand dollars each. The line is nominally in the hands of a company, but really it is said to belong to the government. But immense as is the original cost of the steamers, and the cost of running, still with their enormous rates of fare, and the great press of travel, they are realizing very large profits on the capital invested. If there were no other evidence of it than the fact above mentioned in reference to the vast increase of steamers, it would be abundantly manifest. The new steamers are employed in increasing the frequency of the trips. There are not enough yet to create any competition between the Austrians and the French.

I should add, that connected with the main rout, are several collateral ones. In fact, the Austrians reckon three distinct lines from Trieste into the Eastern Mediterranean, although in reality, they all run into one.

The deck of the steamer I came in from Constantinople to Smyrna, was crowded with Turkish soldiers, who were destined to Beyroot, and thence to the mountains of Lebanon, to operate against the rebellious Druses.—The insurrection among them, was occasioned by the cruelty of the government in carrying out its horrid system of conscription, by which a certain number of the inhabitants of each village are seized, dragged away from their homes, and forced to serve in the army. There is no levy, nor any attempt at voluntary enlistment; but the first they can get hold of, are caught and forced away; and it is in resistance of these oppressions, that the spirit of rebellion has been aroused. These hardy mountaineers have never so far lost their native spirit of independence, as to be able to adjust themselves to the dead march of a desperate government.

I mentioned in my last, having passed through some of their war-like demonstrations, and might have added, that while I was there, several heads were chopped off, without trial and without inquiry,—not of those who were taken in battle, but of such as were most offensive to the government, if government it can be called.

And yet, we are told, forsooth, that Turkey has taken her stand among the liberal governments of the earth—and why? Simply because she has taken sides with England and America on certain questions against Russia and Austria. But who, with half an eye, cannot see quite another reason for such a movement? Already quivering in the jaws of the lion of the North, was it not natural enough for her to turn her regards upon any government from which she could obtain sympathy and support against the machinations of so deadly a foe, and that too, though her new ally were a hated one? No, no; Turkey has not been regenerated, and never can be,—never—never! Play the hypocrite she may, on certain questions, under the operation of certain causes, and for the accomplishment of certain ends, but that she will ever become a liberal government, or any thing else than what she is, and always has been, is preposterous to suppose. I cannot enlarge upon the subject here, but suffice it to say that the elements which have been working her dissolution for ages, are the very elements which have wrought out the impossibility of which I speak. Rotten to the core, palsied to the very seat of life, there is nothing on which a restorative can act, or from which anything hopeful can germinate. Never was the press more poorly employed, than in lauding Turkey, and congratulating the world upon her accession to the liberal governments of the earth. Turkey a liberal government! Ha! Come and see.

We had a pretty specimen of the operation of despotic governments, while I was in Constantinople. In the course of twenty-four hours, all the coin of the country, and all foreign coin circulating there, was depreciated in value more than ten per cent., and that simply by an order from the government. In that brief space, what little coin I had with me, was depreciated in value fifty dollars, and I should have suffered that much absolute loss, if I had been obliged to expend it there. Multitudes of the citizens must have lost their thousands, and some doubtless were totally ruined, while many others were driven into straits, and all by a whim of the government, or something worse. And I was told, that it was no uncommon case—that every month or two at least, something of the kind was sure to fall upon the community. How can there be any commercial prosperity, or any sort of prosperity, where such a state of things exists?

But I have gotten upon a strain which I did not intend to indulge in this connection. The passage from Constantinople to the Finæus, (the port of Athens,) present many objects of interest. Leaving the Bosphorus, and Constantinople with its thicket of domes and minerets rising gracefully from the water's edge, apparently in the midst of a thicket of the cypress and the pine, all glittering in the sun, we crossed the sea of Marmora diagonally (120 miles across,) and entered the straits of the Dardanelles, whose shows present a succession of high lands, clothed with verdure, and adorned with many towns and villages, for a distance of perhaps fifty or sixty miles. Near the mouth of the Dardanelles, we passed the site of Troas (where also stood ancient Troy, so renowned in classic story,) then, in the night, the Island of Tenedos, then the large Island of Militeus, whose shores are strewn all along with beautiful villages, inhabited, I suppose, by the Greeks, and nearly opposite, on the Asiatic shore, are Adrymitum and Assos, all of scripture notoriety, at some of which we touched.

From Smyrna to the Finæus, we passed a great many of the Grecian Islands. About Syra, where we quarantined, there is quite a cluster of them, the names of all which have been familiar to me from my boyhood. There are Mylone, and Tenos, and Delos, and Paros, and Anti-Paros, and Andros, and many others. The port of Syra, though small, is the principal one in Greece, the population being twelve or fifteen thousand. It is built upon a steep acclivity, one row of houses being shelved above another, presenting a beautiful appearance from the harbor, a hill or mountain rising in the form of a regular cone in the rear of the main part of the town to a great height, upon the apex of which stands a monastery, and below which it is encircled with rows of houses half way or more down the declivity, which is so steep, that it seems as though they would slip down. Nothing is wanting but shade trees to make it one of the most beautiful and romantic places I have seen, and they are beginning to get them, the place being mostly new.

It was refreshing to me to get into a town whose streets were cleanly, and of decent width, after having been familiar only with places which are more like pig-sties than cities, with rare exceptions, for the last six months. And yet there is not a pig to be found in any Mahommedan country, being an unclean animal—so it is the unclean that cast out the unclean.

The harbor of Syra is a noble one, being pretty effectually land-locked, or rather rock-locked. It appears to be the principal shipping port for all Greece, the main land as well as the Islands.

Just before entering the Finæus, we passed the Islands of Eginor and Salamis. Landing, we were taken five

miles across the beautiful plain of Athens, teeming with luxuriant crops, the principal of which are the vine and the olive, and set down here, in the midst of associations which come thronging in from the centuries of the past—where lived and died, thousands of years ago, the legislators, the poets, the orators, the historians, the philosophers, the statesmen, and especially the painters, the sculptors, and the architects, who, to this day, are looked up to as models throughout the civilized world,—and where the tattered remnants of their works, which have survived the ravages of time and of the rude hand of spoliation, attract the admiring gaze of travelers from all nations.

Respectfully,

WARREN ISHAM.

P. S.—Have taken tea with Dr. King, several times.—He has given me a full account of his troubles here, (which I understand, are creating quite a sensation in the U. S.,) with liberty to make what use of it I please. I shall make some communications upon the subject, in due time.

Yours truly, W. I.

STATE FAIRS FOR 1852.

Michigan, at Detroit, - - - - -	Sept.	22,	23, 24
New York, at Utica, - - - - -	"	15,	16, 17
Ohio, at Cleveland, - - - - - -	"	7, 8,	9, 10
Canada West, at Toronto, - - - -	"	21,	to 24
Vermont, at Rutland, - - - - -	"	1,	2, 3
Pennsylvania, at Lancaster, - - -	Oct.	20,	21, 22
Wisconsin, at Milwaukie, - - - -	"	6,	7, 8
New Hampshire, - - - - - - -	"	6,	7, 8
Georgia, - - - - - - - - - -	"	18,	to 23
Maryland, - - - - - - - - - -	"	26,	27, 28, 29
American Pomological Congress, at Philadelphia, - - - - - - - - - -	"		13
American Institute, at New York, -			5
" Exhibition of Stock,	"	19,	20, 21
Rhode-Island Society of Improvement, at Providence, - - - - - - -	Sept.	15,	16, 17

COUNTY SOCIETIES.

Washtenaw, at Ypsilanti, - - - - -	Oct.	6,	7
Lenawee, at Adrian, - - - - - - -	"	6,	7
Laporte, (Ind.) at Laporte, - - - - -	"	7, 8,	9
Macomb Co., at Utica, - - - - - - -	"	6,	7
Cass, Where? - - - - - - - - -	"	6,	7
Branch, Coldwater, - - - - - - -	"	6,	7

OUR STATE FAIR.—Preparations have been commenced for our approaching anniversary. Quite an interest is being already felt in different portions of the State relative thereto. The increase of improved stock amongst us adds materially to the interest as well as the utility of these annual jubilees. The fair will be held on the ground occupied last year, on the south side of the Grand River Road, extending down half way to the Chicago Road.

All the Railroads will carry as heretofore, passengers half price, articles and stock for the exhibition, free, at the owners risk; and we presume the Boats will not be behind in liberality.

It will be seen by the list above that most of the county societies named hold their Fairs on the same days. This is a great evil. These fairs should be so arranged that persons from the different counties may attend them all if they choose, and this may be done by a little timely correspondence between the executive committees of the different societies. Will our friends take this matter into timely consideration and endeavor to effect an arrangement, so that we can exchange visits with our neighbors.

BASKET WILLOW.

The project of growing willow, we see is attracting the attention of agriculturists in different parts of the country. The Prairie Farmer quotes an article from the Galena Gazette, in which the writer states, that he has some baskets made from home raised willow, manufactured by a German, of superior quality. The maker pronounced the willow to be of the best kind. It is stated that some Germans in Iowa are manufacturing baskets now, and that the willow is worth delivered $130. If so the writer thinks the net profit would be $100. He says, one man could easily produce a ton in the month in which it should be cut and peeled. He closes his remarks by asking the annexed questions:

1. What is the mode of curing the sprouts, in the shade or sun? I should judge they should be peeled and dried in the shade, and not be exposed to rains. Will some one who knows answer this and the following questions.

2. Would the manufacturer prefer to have them peeled, when cut, or would he prefer to peel them by the aid of hot water, so as to keep them clean and white? If peeled, they should be kept clean.

3. How are they sent to market? I should think in bundles, putting butts and tips together, so that the two ends of the bundle would be equal in size; thereby the binding would not loosen and slip off.

4. Where can they be sold? But as we have the *men* and the *material*, to make the baskets, it would be a still greater saving to the country if some capitalist would start a manufactory here $10,000 worth of willow would make $100,000 in baskets.

My opinion is that farmers can do well at cutting and selling willow at $50, or even less, per ton. The high price is, I think, owing to the scarcity of the article in market. If this be so, a manufacturer in this country could undersell, and yet make more profits by the trade than eastern men can. A. BRUNSON.

LAMPAS.

A correspondent in our last number, making inquiries regarding this affection in horses, we copy the following from "Youatt's Treaties on the horse," the highest authority on the subject, and a book which ought to be in the hands of every farmer. C. F.

"The bars occasionally swell, and rise to a level with, and even beyond the edge of the teeth. They are very sore, and the horse feeds badly on account of the pain he suffers from the pressure of the food on them. This is called the LAMPAS. It may arise from inflamation of the gums, propogated to the bars, when the horse is shedding his teath—and young horses are more subject to it than others—or from some slight febrile tendency in the constitution generally, as when a young horse has lately been taken up from grass, and has been over fed, and not sufficiently exercised. At times it appears in aged horses, for the process of growth in the teeth of the horse is continued during the whole life of the animal. In the majority of cases the swelling will soon subside without medical treatment; or a few washes and gentle alteratives will relieve the animal. A few slight incisions across the bars with a lancet or penknife will relieve the inflamation and cause the swelling to subside; indeed, this scarification of the bars in Lampas will seldom do harm, although it is far from being so necessary as has been supposed. The brutal custom of the farrier, who sears and burns down the bars with a red hot iron, is most objectionable. It is torturing the horse to no purpose, and rendering that part callous, on the delicate sensibility of which all the pleasures and safety of riding and driving depend. It may be prudent in cases of Lampas, to examine the grinders, and more particularly the tushes, in order to ascertain whether either of them is making its way through the gum. If it is so, two incisions across each other should be made on the tooth and the horse will experience immediate relief."

TRIAL OF REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES.

AT SPRINGFIELD, OHIO, JULY 1ST AND 2D.

The reports of committees of intelligent men on the operation and working of the new and improved implements of the day, is the most reliable information respecting them, which we can lay before our readers. The annexed account is from the *Ohio Cultivator*, of the trial at Springfield, under the direction of the Ohio Board of Agriculture. By the way what is the burden of our Society's thoughts? Her officers must see to it or they will get behind the times. Unless something is done besides merely holding an Annual Fair, we are not gaining ground. Any one who has ever attended a trial of implements at one of our Fairs, well knows that such trials are any thing but satisfactory. We hope our Society will consider the subject of holding a trial, at an early day, of the different agricultural implements; and it strikes us that much more besides, might be done for the agriculture of our State, if the Society would employ trustworthy men to conduct one or two experiments in each year, on some of the many unsettled points in our farming operations. Can not something be done that will result in more real and *general* practical benefit, than the holding of a Fair once a year, which not a third of the farmers of the State can attend, and from which but few derive a direct and immediate benefit?

The following is the list of Machines entered for trial.

1. Palmer & Williams' Self-raker—Brockport, New York.
2. C. H. McCormick, Reaper and Mower, combined and attached, Chicago, Ill.
3. A. J. Purviance, attach and detach Reaper and Mower, Warrenton, Jeff. Co., O.
4. Hussey's Improved Reaper, by Minturn, Allen & Co., Urbana, O.
5. Hussey's Improved Mower, by do
6. Haines' Illinois Harvester, Pekin, Ill.
7. New York Reaper, by Seymour, Morgan & Co., Brockport, N. Y.
8. Densmore's Self-rake, by Warden & Brokaw, Springfield, O.
9. S. P. Castle's Mowing machine, Urbana, O.
10. A. J. Cook's Reaper and Mower, by Hatch, Whitely & Co., Springfield, O.
11. B. Smith's Grain and Grass Cutter, Batavia, Ill.
12. Ketchum's Mowing machine, by Howard & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

The first day's trial of Reapers, was on the farm of Dr. J. A. Warder, about 2 miles north east of Springfield. The field was mostly level, and free from obstructions, excepting a few apple trees. The wheat was of fair average growth and yield, stood up well, and was rather green for harvesting.

All the machines were tried, as many rounds each as the time would allow, and with the exception of two or three which were somewhat imperfectly constructed, or not properly adjusted for the work, all performed the work well. The day was fine, and a large concourse of spectators was present and manifested much interest in the exhibition. Indeed so eager was the crowd to witness the performance of each machine, that it was at times difficult for the committee to obtain a fair comparison of their respective work.

After a day spent in the trial of Mowing machines, the trial of Reapers was resumed, on the farm of Mr. Foster, on the National road, one mile south east of the former field. The ground here was more rolling, with some stones and stumps; the grain well ripened, and some parts considerably tangled and lodged, thus affording opportunity to test the working of the machines under adverse circumstances.

No. 1. *Palmer & Williams' Self-Raker*, the committee regard as perhaps destined to be of value. It has a reel in front similar to McCormick's, and is designed to rake off on the side. The rake attachment is a very ingenious contrivance, and may succeed well, but it has not been thoroughly tested as yet. and owing to the defective construction and breakage of one or two small parts, it did not work satisfactorily.

No. 2. *McCormick's Reaper* was repeatedly tried in both fields, and when the raking was done by very expert hands, it performed the work well; but still, in comparison with several others, the committee thought this machine did not quite maintain its world-renowned reputation. It cuts the grain very well, a good wide swath (6 feet,) but it requires more strength of team than most others—3 or 4 horses in stout grain—and much skill and hard labor on the part of the raker, who rides backwards on the machine, working in a straining position. The gavels are deposited on the side, so as to leave the track clear for the next round of the team.—The machine is durably constructed, as was shown by running unexpectedly against a stump when at full working speed, without sustaining any damage.

There an objection to the working of McCormick's machine in the great *side draft* upon the wheel horses, which can only be remedied by additional force attached to the end of the tongue.

No. 3. *Purviance's Reaper* also performs the cutting part admirably, and its mechanical construction is of the best character. It has a reel forward, and the raker sits sideways on the machine and deposits the grain behind in the same manner as Hussey's, which may be urged as an objection, as the grain must be taken up before the machine can make a second round. Indeed the machine very nearly resembles Hussey's, with the exception of the reel. It is also rather too hard work for one pair of horses—resembling in this respect both Hussey's and McCormick's.

No. 4. *Hussey's Improved Reaper*, by its simplicity of construction (being destitute of reel. &c.,) and its evident durability, impresses the committee, as it does all spectators, quite favorably. It also performs the work in a very satisfactory manner in most situations. The absence of a reel to bend the grain on the knives renders it somewhat difficult to cut with the wind, or in slanting grain, unless it leans towards the machine. It also requires rather greater speed of the team than is used for farm horses, or than is necessary for machines with reels. On the other hand, it is objected to the reel, that in fully ripe grain it may cause a little waste by shelling when driven fast. Hussey's machine is also partially liable to the objection of *side draft* upon the team. Its width of swath is 5 feet; selling price $115.

No. 6. *Haines' Illinois Harvester* differs essentially from all the others. The horses work behind, propelling the machine before them, and it is designed only to cut off the heads of grain, with 12 to 18 inches of the straw, which is carried by a revolving apron up on to a wagon having a large rake or frame, which is driven along by the side of the machine for the purpose, and when filled is taken to a barn or rick to be emptied, and another takes its place. The machine is quite ingeniously constructed and works very well, only it is too large and cumbersome, and requires too many hands and horses for Ohio farms, however well it may answer on the broad prairies of the west. This machine can be worked so as to cut nearly as low as others, and rake the grain off at the side for binding, but it still is difficult to guide and manage, and requires a man to steer, besides the driver and raker. As a curious specimen of prairie farming machinery, it afforded much interest to spectators. Its width of swath is 8 feet; price is $230.

No. 7. *Seymour & Morgan's New York Reaper* was much admired for its lightness of draught, and quiet easy running; while it also performed good work. The gearing of this machine differs somewhat from all the others, and is believed to be a decided improvement, securing lightness of draught with less noise and friction. The position of the knives, also, being on a line with the

driving wheel gives the machine advantage when crossing furrows or other inequalities of surface. The raker is stationed on the rear of the platform facing his work, and shoves off the gravels on the side; but like othsrs of this kind, it was difficult for the raker to avoid scattering the grain; and in heavy tangled wheat the machine occasionally choked. With a little further improvement this will be found a first rate machine. Its width of swath is 5 feet, price is $120.

No. 8 *Densmore's Self-Raker*, like several others, does the cutting part in first-rate style, and in addition rakes off the grain in a very satisfactory manner on the side. thus dispensing with the labor of one man, and thereby having superiority over all the machines. The raker attachment of this machine is a very ingenious and effective yet simple contrivance, and does not seem liable to get out of order. It may be objected that this and other self-raking machines cannot deposite the grain in handsome gavels where it is tangled or lodged ; but in the opinion of the committee, this machine does the raking in all conditions of grain as well or better than is done by hand with the other machines raking off at the side — In its mechanical construction, ease of dranght, &c., this compares favorably with the other machines. Its width of swath is 5 feet 10 inches; selling price is $140.

No. 10. *A. J. Cook's Reaper* does the cutting well, and is designed for a self-raker, but owing to a want of sufficient experience with its use, or of mechanical skill on the part of its inventor, it does not do the raking in a proper manner. The committee, however, are of the opinion that it can be made an excellent machine. The raker is combined with the reel which bends on the grain, and is quite a simple and ingenious invention. It is commonly made to rake off behind. but it is also designed to deliver on the side, by the attachment of a revolving apron. This, however, was not done in the presence of the committee. It is sold at $100 and $120

No. 11. *E. Smith's Reaper*. like the other from Illinois, is something of a novelty. The forward part of the machine is attached to the forewheels of a common farm wagon. In other respects it does not differ very materially from other machines. The raker stands on the back part of the platform and rakes off at the side. Where the grain stood well, and with careful driving, it did pretty fair work.

MOWING MACHINES.

No. 2. *McCormick's Mowing Machine* is the same as his reaper, only changed by removing the platform and setting it to run closer to the ground. For some reason not explained to the committee, it did not work satisfactorily at this trial, frequently requiring the weight of one or two men on the machine to keep the knives close enough to the ground.

No. 2. *Purviance's Mower* is also of the combined or convertible kind, being only his Reaper with the platform removed, and the running parts placed nearer the ground. These alterations are very easily made with this machine, and it worked quite fairly as a mower ; still was not as good as the machines constructed only for mowing, and the committee do not feel warranted in recommending a premium for "combination" machines, as in their opinion no machine will do both kinds of work so perfectly as those made expressly for each. They would suggest that where a farmer does not feel able to buy both a Reaping and a Mowing machine, that he should unite with a neighbor, and one buy a Reaper and the other a Mower.

Smith's (Illinois) *Mower* was also of the combination kind. It came into the field too late to have a fair trial, and was imperfectly adjusted in some of its parts, so that it failed to do good work.

No. 5. *Hussey's Mower*, like his Reaper, is quite simple in its construction, and consequently not liable to get out of order. It did its work well, and like the Reaper, requires a team of three or four horses.

No. 9. *Castle's Mower* is a very creditable machine— quite new, as yet, and needing some improvement in the way of securing greater strength and durability. It has a reel to bend on the grass. cuts very smooth and clean, and is of light draft. It cuts with two series of knives attached to a double crank, working like shears. The committee, without futther experiment, have some doubts as to the successful operation of this form of knives, when they become a little dull.

No. 12. *Ketchum's Mowing Machine*, though named last, was the first to enter the field, and its performance, as a whole, was not quite equalled by any of its competitors. It is also the most simple and durable in its construction, and quite easy of draught, requiring a team of two ordinary horses. Its cost is $110.

The committee in deciding upon the qualifications, as found in the several machines, took a vote upon each rule separately, to see which of the machines was first or best in regard to that point ; and if several were thought to be alike good, they were so set down. In these decisions, the votes of the committee were unanimous.

COMPARISON OF REAPING MACHINES.

Rule 1. Which machine cuts the grain in the best manner—*Hussey's, Densmore's, Seymour & Morgan's, McCormick's, Purviance's* : all nearly or quite equal.

2. Which does the most work in a given time—*McCormick's, Densmore's Purviance's.* Others that cut a little narrower swath were regarded as nearly if not quite equal under this head, owing to their greater speed.

3. Which leaves the grain in the best order for binding —*Densmore's, Purviance's, Hussey's.*

4. Which causes the least waste—*Hussey's, Purviance's, Densmore's.*

5. Which is the best adapted for uneven surface— *Seymour & Morgan's ;* but those above named very near as good.

6. Which is the least liable to get out of order—*Hussey's*, with *Seymour & Morgan's* next.

7. Which is the loast cost—*Hussey's.*

8 Which requires the least power to drive the machine —*Segmour & Morgan's*, and *Densmore's.*

9. Which requires the least manual labor—*Densmore's.*

10. Which is the best adapted for stony or stumpy ground—*Hussey's, McCormick's, Purviance's, Seymour & Morgan's, Densmore's ;* alike.

PREMIUMS—The committee recommended that the State Board award a Gold Medal, as first premium, for DENSMORE'S REAPING MACHINE, by Warder & Brokaw, Springfield, O.; and a Silver Medal, as second premium, for HUSSEY'S IMPROVED REAPING MACHINE, by Minturn, Allen & Co., Urbana, O.

COMPARISON OF MOWING MACHINES.

Rule 1. Which machine cuts the grass in the best manner—*Ketchum's*, and *Castle's.*

2. Which does the most work in a given time—*Ketchum's*, and *Hussey's.*

5. Which is the best adapted for uneven surface— *Ketchum's.*

6. Which is the least liable to get out of repair— *Ketchum's*, and *Hussey's.*

8. Which requires the least power to drive the machine —*Castle's.*

9. Which requires the least manual labor—*Ketchum's*, and *Castle's.*

10. Which is the best adapted for stony or stumpy ground—*Ketchum's*, and *Hussey's.*

COMPLIMENTS OF THE EXHIBITORS.

At the close of the trial of Reaping machines, the following testimonial was signed by all the Exhibitors that had not left the ground at the time :

NEAR SPRINGFIELD, O., July 2, 1852.

The undersigned, Exhibitors of Reaping and Mowing machines, respectfully present their acknowledgments to the members of the Awarding Committee, for their endeavors to afford a fair and impartial trial of our machines, and for their courteous and honorable deportment towards us during the trial.

SEYMOUR, MORGAN & Co., Brockport, N. Y.
PALMER & WILLIAMS, do.
MINTURN, ALLEN & Co., Urbana, O.
HOWARD & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.
WARDER & BROKAW, Springfield, O.
HATCH, WHITELEY & Co., do.
E. SMITH, Batavia, Ill. A. J. PURVIANCE, Warrenton, O

DESTROYING SORREL.

Mr. H. Prience, of Park, says he had a lot of six acre which, unemployed two years, had become a complete bed of sorrel. Late in the fall he plowed it with a No. 3 Michigan plow, raised standard, about five inches deep. This Spring, the last days of May, he plowed again 10 or 11 inches deep, and dragged. The sorrel, he says, has come up minus, there being only now and then a sprig to be seen. The corn to which the ground was planted looks black and rank, and the ground is as mellow as a garden He thinks *deep plowing* no humbug, and advises farmers to reach down and bring into use some of their "unders farms," which lie beneath those usually cultivated.

IRONING BEE.

We have tried this new invention. It will accomplish all that is claimed for it by Col. Brooks, who is agent for the State of Michigan. By its quality of self-heating it saves fuel—saves heating up a room in hot weather—saves the strength of the house-wife, by enabling her to stand at her table until her work is finished. See advertisement.

PLOWS.

The Eagle, nearly resembling Starbuck's Plow, I found best for common plowing, after trying a great many kinds. Mason's No. 5 is the best breaking plow, for hazel and willow new land. The Scotch plow does very nice work.

Different kinds of plowing needs different implements to perform the work in a proper manner, and one that will do good work with a fast team, may not with a slow one.

Drags.—Of all the Drags I know of, give me a square one, double or single; the jerking, angular motion of such a drag is what does the work, and then the teeth can be placed in a better form for the business, than in other drags.

The weather has been remarkably dry here, so that grass and spring crops are light. Wheat was considerably winter killed, but appears to be filling nicely, and will probably be an average crop, but before this can be printed the story will be told, the harvest will be past, and the summing up done.

Once plowing and cultivating for wheat was tried here to a considerable extent last year, and we think that where twice plowing was practiced the wheat is the best. I ploughed some sward land, some wheat and some oat stubble, and used the Cultivator thoroughly, and my land appeared to be in fine order, but it winter killed badly, and the ground was covered with wild mustard and other stuff in the spring, and was not so clean as my twice plowed land was.

Corn.—We had a terrible time planting this year, some planting two or three times, and then give up, as we had to go and get old seed corn of year-before-last's growth. The cold winter and damp weather in the fall, was what destroyed the seed. In shelling seed corn, if the chit breaks off and shows a black spot, it will not grow.

Yours, with respect,

Russell Cobb.

Hadley, July 8th, 1852.

Benefits from Currying Milch Cows.—The late eminent Dr. *Benjamin Rush*, in a lecture upon the advantages of studying the diseases of domestic animals, states that there is an improvement in the quality of the milk, and an increase in its quantity, obtained by currying the cow. How few cows there are in our country that ever felt a curry-comb or brush!

Acknowledgements—We acknowledge the receipt of an engraving representing the Medical Faculty of the Michigan University, in a group, from Mr. A. Bradish. Mr. Bradish an artist of high merit and esteem, and has proved himself a successful portrait painter and sculptor. His Gallery is on Jefferson Avenue, nearly opposite our office, where he will be pleased to see his friends at any time when they can make it convenient to give him a call.

We have received from the author, Hon. F. W. Sherman, a copy of his Report on Public schools and school laws of Michigan for which polite remembrance he will please accept our sincere thanks. From the partial examination only, which we have yet been able to give it, we judge it a work of high merit and worthy o its studious author.

The Tropical Farmer.—This is the title of a new work just issued at Ocala, Florida. The south is waking up.

Family Visitor—This is an excellent family paper published at Cleveland, weekly. Price $1,50 a year in advance. Devoted to science, Literature and Agriculture. Sawyer, Ingersoll, & Co., Publishers, M. C. Read, Editor.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

For the Michigan Farmer.

CULTIVATION OF A CORRECT TASTE.

Mothers, by reason of their almost constant intercourse with their children, have peculiar advantages for guiding their early intellectual habits—regulating their associations and laying the foundation of correct taste. The modes of thought and speech then formed are likely to be permanent. The proverb "like mother like child" is in almost all instances a true one.—Great therefore, is the privilege of those children who from the lips of those they first love, receive right thoughts, right words, elegance of expression and melodious sounds. Such influence is always dwelt upon with delight as the child puts away the things of a child, and goes out into the arduous duties of maturer years. In many ways the mother can contribute to the formation of a correct taste. The first hymns she teaches to the lisper, and even the first notes which she sings should be chosen with care. No surer indication of the tastes of a household is needed than the pictures hanging on the walls. Would you have children love the really beautiful? choose the likenesses of excellent men and women, whose names you would teach them to revere and whose virtues you would rejoice to see them imitate. Then if you would have them historians, choose historical pictures, which might serve as introductions to general history. At proper times their attention should be called to the beauties connected with the pictures and their realities, thus elevating and purifying the mind and fitting them for associations elevated and intellectual. J * * *.

Oak Lodge, July 1852.

To Remove Iron Rust from Clothes.—Mr. Betts:—I have just learned that the "spirits of salt," (muriatic acid;) will remove iron rust from clothes. I send you the receipt, if you choose to publish it, I presume very many ladies will be obliged for the favor.

Wet the stain with boiling water, immediately putting on a few drops of the spirits of salt, let it remain about one minute, then pour boiling water through the cloth and rinse well and the spot will entirely disappear. J * * *.

RUTGERS FEMALE INSTITUTE, N. Y.—The thirteenth Annual Commencement was held on the 9th of July.—A song of greeting opened the exercises. The N. Y. Tribune says:

The gold medals, for the best compositions, were awarded—in the Third Department to Miss Janie L. Fleet; in the Second Department to Miss Josephine G. Young; in the First Department to Miss Mary C. Seelye, all of New York. The Reports on Penmanship, French, Music, Geography and Mathematics followed. We did not catch the name of the recipient of the medal for Penmanship. Miss Julia A. Seger, of New-York, received that for French; Miss Mary W. Husted, of Jersey City, for Geography; Miss Elizabeth A. Louderback, of this City, for Mathematics, being the highest honor of the Institute. The reading of reports having been concluded, Rev. Dr. FERRIS came forward, and calling up each class separately, gave out the premiums. The graduating class were called last. They were sixteen in number, as follows:

Jane Austin, New York.
Anna C. Benton, Williamsburgh.
Harriet P. Martin, New York.
Sarah M. Fullerton, New-York.
Isabella H. Wilkie, New York.
Anna H. Krebs, New York.
Elizabeth M. Winfield, Rockingham Co., Va
Emma L. Lodewick, New York.
Camilla R. Manning, Pontiac, Mich.
Sarah R. Blum, New-York.
Sarah C. Clark, New York.
Julia A. Seger, New-York.
Mary E. Welch, New-York.
Georgeanna H. Hepburn, New York.
Jeanette B. Wilkie, New York.
Elizabeth A. Louderback, New York.

After a short address to them, full of sound advice, Dr. F. gave to each her diploma, and then the class sang a farewell, which concluded the ceremonies.

From the Cultivator.

THE FARMER'S WIFE.

So much has been said and sung in praise of 'a farmer's life,' that, apparently, no time or space has been spared to speak of the life led by his 'better half.' Our country is blessed with an abundant monthly harvest of leaves containing valuable information in regard to the culture of almost all kinds of fruits and plants, and the appliances and means best adapted to the improvement and growth of the domestic animals—but these 'lords of the soil,' seem studiously to have forgotten that their houses, as well as their barns and pastures, contain *live stock*, to which a part of their attention should be given.

The farmer's wife should be an independent, healthy, happy, and cultivated woman—one on whose culture, both physical and mental, the agriculturist has bestowed at least *as much* thought as he has upon that of his swine or his turnips—but is it so?

When a young farmer arrives at an age that he wishes to choose for himself a fitting wife, he naturally desires one whose intellect and taste has been enlarged and educated to an equal degree with his own, and generally he prefers one who has either been reared upon a farm, or has become personally acquainted with rural pursuits; and his wishes are readily gratified, for girls who have been carefully trained and well educated, are happily, at this day, far from being rare, or difficult to find. A genuine love of good books, skill and taste in music, and the arts, combined with depth and strength of intellect, are possessed by many of the young girls who have enjoyed the privilege of country birth and residence.

Such a person, not unfrequently unites her fate with that of a farmer, thinking no doubt, from what she has read in agricultural periodicals, that thus she can more certainly gratify her taste for horticulture and the embellishment of her home, and at the same time fulfil a more exalted destiny than she could expect to, if she was to become a part of the fashionable circle of the city or village. Yet she is ambitious to perform as much labor as her neighbor, who has for years been engaged in household labor, and therefore assumes the duties of housewife, and maid-of-all-work, and her husband, who has been accustomed to see his neighbors' wives toiling from morning until night, in the cook and dairy-room, thinks it all right, with as little reflection as the peasant of Europe bestows upon the coupling his wife and mule together at the plow or the cart; and thus from mere custom, and want of thought, he allows the woman of his love to become his most devoted slave.

From this time forth, the life of the farmer's wife is one of confinement and unremitting toil. From early dawn until late at night it is nothing but mend and botch, cook and bake, wash and sweep, churn and make cheese, wait upon her husband and his band of laborers, bear children and nurse them. No time for relaxation or enjoyment, or the improvement of her mental or social faculties is found. As the means of the farmer and his family increases, the *husband* becomes more noticed, and his circle of acquaintences and friends enlarges; he daily meets his associates and mingles with the world, but his wife toils on in the old dull routine, with nothing to break in upon the monotony of her existence, except perhaps the advent of another child, or the death of one to whom her heart is bound in the strongest ties.

The husband, it may be, is engaged in some public business, or drives frequently to town for a market or for his pleasure, but he never thinks of his martyr wife, and the necessity there is in his nature, that *she* should share with him his pleasures and relaxations. *Her* labors are never ended, her cares never cease, until premature old age has come upon her, and with blanched and bowed form, she sinks into an early grave, leaving the children of her love, and the property she had saved and earned, to the care of a more youthful successor, who not seldom avenges these wrongs by tyrannising over the husband and abusing the children.

This is no fancy picture, or a delineation of what was in by-gone days, but unfortunately the original can be found in almost every neighborhood, and even among those who are called model farmers. Neither is it confined to the cultivators of the soil. All classes and occupations of men include too many in their ranks, who practically scout the idea that their wives and daughters are human beings, with *souls* in some way connected with their bodies, and that they are 'endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights and privileges,' among which are life and the rights to enjoy the pure air of heaven, uncontaminated with the odors of the kitchen or the steam of the wash-tub—that their social and intellectual nature is an essential part of them,—and that to live, in full sense of the word is to enjoy and increase the ability of enjoying these higher attributes, by a free and varied in ercourse with the pure and the gifted of their owe and the opposite sex.

We hope to see the day when men, even those who consider it a privilege as well as a duty to gain a livelihood from honest toil, will take as much pains to secure those social pleasures and innocent amusements for their wives and their daughters, as they do to give proper exercise and recreation to their horses and their cattle.

When farmers will consider it proper for the females of their families, to join with them in forming an executing their plans for the improvement of the soil and of society—when then they become aware of the fact that their wisest advisers and their truest friends are to be found within the limits of their own household; and will invite their friends to their *homes*, and *there* form their *farmer's clubs*, and arrange their plans and examine their prospects, they will discover that the female part of the community have a genius above being simply their maids-of-all-work, mere labor-saving machines, designed to cook potatoes, or mend stockings; or to make fashionable calls, and repeat the silly nothings and nonsense of polite society.

Let farmers take as much pains to increase the happiness and cultivate the minds of the females of their households, as they do to enlarge their fields and fertilize the soil, and they will secure a harvest of more value than any or all to which a premium has ever been awarded by any agricultural committee ever chosen. H. C. CLEAVELAND, *Waturbery, Vt., May* 1852.

KETCHUM'S MOWING MACHINE AGAIN.

We have just witnessed the operation of this new implement on the farm of E. A. Brush, Esq., on the Chicago Road. It worked to our entire satisfaction, cutting a swarth four feet wide, clean and smooth, as fast as a team would ordinarily travel in plowing, the grass falltng directly back, and lying evenly on the ground.

The Machine is warranted to cut an acre per hour on good ground, and that it will do without doubt, as soon as the team becomes used to its movement, one hand and a team cuttingten or twelve acres in a day.

It is an implement that, we think, will become very popular, as the haying season may, by its use, be reduced to one-fourth the time now required to secure the hay crop.

Mr. E. Shepherd, of this city, has one of these machines and is Agent for the Manufacturers. The price is, with extra knife or cutter, $110, adding transportation—that is, the purchaser paying freight charges. Any one wanting one, can send his order to Mr. Shepherd, and have th machine shipped directly to him.

THE WOOL GROWER.—This work has lately changed hands and character somewhat. It is now owned and published by D. D. T. Moore, and devoted to Wool and Stock growing in general. Same size and price as before T. C. Peters still edits the Wool Growing Department.—We hope those of our friends who are entitled to it as a premium, will receive it as ordered. Will Mr. Peters see to this, and thereby confer a favor on us and oblige our subscribers.

HOW TO MAKE GOOD BUTTER.

This is a subject too little cared for, and consequently too little good butter is made. A few months' residence in the city, and the experience of that time in buying butter, is sufficient to convince us that there is much to be learned by dairy-women in reference to the manufacture of good butter. A correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker* writes on this subject:

Among my neighbors was a woman who had been for years a dairy-woman in an extensive dairy in England. An old lady, somewhat fastidious in taste, whom we supplied with butter, observed that she would ensure to us among her friends, two cents a pound above the market price, as soon as my butter should equal Mrs. P.'s (the woman above alluded to,) in quality. Here was a direct appeal to a motive that always responds. I accordingly sought Mrs. P's advice. Said she: "Lay down a few plain rules; experience and observation will do the rest.

"Let all milk vessels be perfectly clean and free from acidity; a good circulation of pure air, without having the wind blow on the milk; skim the milk before it turns sour, never letting the milk thicken with the cream on; churning often enough to prevent the cream from getting very sour; churn *moderately*, work the butter clear of buttermilk, salt with from one to one-and-a-quarter ounces of *fine, sifted* salt to one pound of fresh butter; let the butter stand twenty-four hours, then mould and prepare your butter for market, and depend on it, you will have a first rate article."

"Do you not have to wash your butter a great deal in warm weather to get out the buttermilk?" I inquired.

"No," said she, "such a practice ruins the butter, it washes out the sweetness; I never allow any water to touch my butter; sometimes I put a piece of ice, or cold spring water in the churn, but I do not like to do even that."

ITEMS AND ABSTRACTS.

STEAM PLOW.—Experiments are still continued in Scotland with the steam Plow. Lord Scoresby employs two engines, one at each side of the field, and the plow plays between them, moving forward and back. It requires seven men and three boys to work it.

SUBMARINE TELEGRAPH.—The wire for a telegraph between England and Ireland was laid last June.—The distance is 59 miles, and the length of the line used was 65 miles. The greatest depth of water was 84 fathoms.

INCREASE OF STATES.—In the last ten years, New York has increased 27½ per cent in population, Ohio, 30½, Virginia, 15½, and Pennsylvania 34¾. Pennsylvania, therefore, has grown considerably more in population than either of the other states named.

RAILWAY STATISTICS.—The length of railway open at the end of 1851, was 6890 miles; end of 1850, 6621 miles; end of 1849, 6032 miles—showing an increase in mileage in 1851 over 1350 of 269 miles, and end of 1850 over 1849 of 589 miles.—*English Paper.*

☞ The following advertisement appeared in the Liverpool Mercury lately:—"For sale, an excellent bottler's cart horse and harness, with an established and excellent public-house connection *attached thereto.*"

Mr. G. was a most inveterate punster. Lying very ill of the cholera, his nurse proposed to prepare a young tender chicken. "Hadn't you better have an old hen?" said G. in a low whisper, for he was unable to speak louder, "for she would be more apt to LAY on my stomach." G. fell back exhausted, and the nurse fainted.

CROPS.—Mr. A. Reynolds, of Spring Arbor, says that his statement in a recent No. of the Farmer, in reference to the condition of the corn crop, was a little too bad; it has come on vigorously of late. Still it looks thin in his county.

So far as we can hear and have observed, the crop will be as good as it was last year. The wheat crop will give an average yield; oats are very light; hay will be light generally—in this immediate vicinity it is good.

THE YOUNG WIFE'S RESPONSE.—"Why are thou sad, my love, to-day? What grief is growing at thy heart? Why dost thou droop and turn away, and why dost tears unbidden start? When first I wooed thee in thine isle—thy Erin, emerald of the deep—I saw thee sweetest, only smile, nor ever thought that thou could'st weep. The sun of summer light's the earth, the zephyr's kiss is on thy cheek, all nature calls thee back to mirth, then be not, prythee, love, so weak. While thus I spoke, my bosom's queen, one deep fond glance upon me stealing, exclaimed 'Be jabers, but yez green, *it's onions, shure, I'm afther peeling.*'"

THE SUSPENSION-BRIDGES OF NIAGARA. There are two great bridges crossing the Niagara—one is a surprising work; and as we drove over and looked up and down upon the river, 230 feet below us, we appeared as if moving upon a cobweb in the air, so light and fragile in appearance is this structure of iron wire. This bridge is 754 feet span, and 230 feet above the surface of the river: its towers, which are of timber, are 55 feet high; the weight of iron used, is 35 tons; and the weight of flooring suspended 40 tons; there are 1768 (No. 10) wires used. The other bridge is 1040 feet span, and 19 feet wide; so that three carriages can pass abreast, leaving a wide footpath on each side. Its flooring is suspended by by 10 cables of 250 wires each—the cost, I was informed only £15,000, which seems an extremely small sum;—and it has earned 4 per cent. on this sum in the few months it has been opened. These bridges have a larger span than any others in the world.—*Watkin's Trip.*

WATER FROZEN BY BOILING.—The following beautiful experiment may easily be performed by any one having an air pump, and cannot fail being exceedingly interesting to those who take delight in the science of chemistry. Take a small thin glass jar, fill it half full of good ether, then place it within another jar half filled with water.—Let this be then placed under the receiver of an air-pump, and as soon as the air is exhausted, the ether will boil and the water will freeze. The reason is that when the pressure of the atmosphere is removed by the air-pump from the ether, its own latent caloric occasions its expansion, and absorbing caloric from the water, it becomes converted into gas; and the water having now lost all its fluidity is converted into ice.

AMERICAN MACHINERY.—An American writer, in a sketch of the works in progress at the principal iron foundries, says there are no foundries in England which cast such massive pieces of machinery as those executed in New York; and in proof of this, describes the operations of several of the principale firms.

Twelve iron columns, cast by Messrs. Mott and Ayres, of the Chelsea Iron-Works, for the Manhattan Gas Company, are the largest ever cast by 10ft. 8in., measuring 50ft. 8in. in length, 3 ft. in diameter at the base moulding, 2ft. at the cap moulding, and weigh 27,360 lbs. each; they have been erected about the gasometer, and are surrounded by girders 35 feet in length. They were also preparing an iron steamer for a passenger boat on the Magdalene river: her hull is of iron, rivetted together, and her deck is composed of white pine; she measures 167 feet in length on deck, 30 feet beam and 7 feet hold, and is calculated she will carry 70 tons, while drawing only 2 feet, 2 inches of water, which will show great buoyancy in a vessel of that description; when heavily loaded she will carry 330 or 350 tons.

FAMILY HISTORY OF A FAMILY FRIEND.—The family seat of Potatoes is well known to be in America. They are a comparatively new race in our own country, since they did not come over until some time after the Conqueror. The genealogists have nearly settled, after much discussion, that all the members of this family spread over the world, are descended from the Potatoes of Chili. Their town seat is in the neighborhood of Valparaiso, on hills facing the sea. The Potatoes were early spread over many portions of America, on missions for the benefit of man, who had not been long in discovering that they were friends worth cultivating properly. It is said, that the first Potatoe who visited Europe, came over with Sir Francis Drake in 1553; it is said, also, that some of the family had accompanied Sir John Hawkins in 1563; it is certain that a body of Potatoes quitted Virginia in 1586, and came to England with Sir Walter Raleigh. M. Dunal, who has written an elaborate history of the Potatoe family, shows it to be extremely probable that, before the time of Raleigh, a settlement of Potatoes had been formed in Spain. Reaching England in 1586, the benevolent Potatoe family was welcomed into Belgium in 1590. In 1610. the first Potatoes went into Ireland, where they eventually multiplied and grew, to form one of the most important branches of this worthy race. The Scotch Potatoes date their origin as a distinct branch, from 1728.—It was at dates not very different from this, that other branches of the family settled in Germany. The Potatoes of Switzerland first settled in 1730, in the Canton Berne. In 1738, the thriving family extended its benevolent assistance to the Prussians, but it was not until 1767 that its aid was solicited in Tuscany. In France, the kindly efforts of this family were not appreciated, until, in the middle of the last century, there arose a man, Parmentier' who backed the introduction of Potatoes into France with recommendations so emphatic, that it was designed to impute to him the interest of near relationship, not, indeed, by calling him Potatoe, but by calling Potatoes by his name, Parmentiers. The benevolent exertions made by the Potatoe family on behalf of France, during the famine of 1793, completely established it in favor with the grateful people.

Potatoes, though so widely spread, are unable to keep their health under too warm a climate. On the Andes they fix their abode at a height of ten or thirteen thousane feet; in the Swiss Alps they are comfortable on the mountain sides, and spread in Berne to the height of five thousand feet, or not very much less. Over the north of Europe, the Potatoe family extends its labors farther on into the co'd than even barley, which is famous as the hardiest of grains. There is Potatoes settled in Iceland, though it is a place in which barley declines to live."—*Dicken's Household Words.*

A GOOD TEAMSTER.

A "Glenburn Farmer" gives his views in relation to what constitutes a good teamster, in the Bangor Whig

"I would suggest that at the next trial of oxen a the Society's Show, it would be upon a judiciously loaded cart, and that the exercise should consist of drawing, turning, and backing. What the public want in regard to working oxen is, an exhibition of the best trained cattle for farm purposes. Nor is this all. We want to see the man who trained them, and his manner of doing it. We want an exhibition of good teamsters as well as good teams; for very much of the merit of a yoke or team of cattle belong to the teamsters.—And instead of giving all the premiums to good oxen, one half at least, should go to good drivers. No driver, however, should receive a premium for himself or oxen however good they may be, who uses profane language during the exhibition. A rule of this kind would have changed the direction of more than one premium at the late trial.

"Good teamsters are worth from five to ten dollars a month more than poor ones; and yet, with this difference in price, it is very easy to find a hundred, and I might say a thousand, poor ones for one good one. No man can be a good teamster who is not a gentleman.—He must be gentle, kind and careful. No good teamster will put his oxen to an unneccessary waste of strength or to unneccessary pain by use of the goad-stick or brad."

NEW PROCESS OF MAKING BUTTER.

Mr. James Stubbs, of Cuttyhunk Island, informs us of a new and simple process of making butter from the cream, which promises to supersede the labor of the churn, at least during the warm season. At his dairy recently, a qnantity of cream that had obstinately refused to become butter under any reasonable or unreasonable amount of "agitation" in the usual mode, was at length emptied into a clean "salt bag" of coarse linen, and deposited in the ground at a depth of about twelve inches below the surface, to cool. On the following morning it was found that the buttermilk had entirely separated and disappeared, and the butter remained in the bag perfectly nice and sweet. He has since frequently manufactured butter by this method, with invariable success, in from 6 to 12 hours.—As an effective preventive of any earthy taste becoming imparted to the butter, Mr. Stubbs suggests that the bag containing the cream be placed in another bag, or cloth, of the same material. The value of this discovery may be easily tested.—*New Bedford Mercury.*

FATTENING CATTLE IN STALLS AND IN SHEDS.—An experiment has been made in Scotland to try the comparative value of these two modes of fattening cattle. Ten animals having been chosen were divided as equally as possible; five were put in a sheltered court with plenty of shed room, and the others into boxes. At the beginning of October it wrs soon found that those in the court eat 134 lbs. per day, while those in the boxes eat only 112 lbs., or 22 lbs. less, thus proving that a certain degree of warmth is equivalent to food. After seven months, toward the end of April, they were all slaughtered and the following results were found:

Cattle fed in boxes. . . .	Beef. .	3,262 lbs.	Tallow. . .	6,678 lbs.
Cattle fed in courts. . . .	Beef. .	3,416 lbs.	Tallow. . .	6,054 lbs.

These results show the superiority of feeding in boxes. It is thought that in a less mild winter they would have been more striking. In the course of the experiment the thermometer rose to 50 degrees, and the cattle under cover seemed to suffer from being too warm. It was found a trifling expense to comb them regularly, which speedily produced a marked improvement.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

AGRICULTURE OF LIBERIA.—An act of the Liberian Legislature offers a premium of $5 for the best crop of cotton of a quarter of an acre; for the best acre, $10, and so on up to $50 for the best five acres.

☞ Several farmers on the St. Paul's River are going rather largely, for a new country like that, into the production of sugar tern cane. Wm. Blackledge, who has been the most successful of them, expects to make several thonsand pounds beside some hundreds of gallons of syrup.

A BEAUTIFUL AND AFFECTING SCENE.

As the steamer Ben. Franklin passed the town of Rising Sun, Indiana, on Thursday last,on its way to Louisville with the sacred remains of HENRY CLAY on board, thirty-one young ladies, representing the different States of the Union, stood in conspicuous view on the wharf in front of the crowd of citizens that had assembled. All, save one, were dressed in virgin white, their heads covered with black veils. The one excepted, was robed in deep heavy mourning, and represented Kentucky, and occupied the center of the line.

LIBERIA AGRICULTRAL AND EMIGRATION ASSOCIATION.

This association of free colored people, in New York, organized for the purpose of promoting emigration to Liberia, and the establishment of the colored emigrants in agricultural pursuits, is meeting with great encouragement and success. The association is independent of the Colonization Society, though co-operating with it in the same field, and receiving from the latter its hearty sanction and support. President Roberts, of Liberia, has made a donation to the Association of six hundred acres of land, situated on St. Paul's river, sixteen miles from Monrovia; Abraham Cauldwell, the agent of the association, is making arrangements to purchase a large tract lying adjacent thereto. The donation of Governor Roberts has been surveyed and laid out in farms of ten acres each fronting the river, which is navigable for vessels of a large class and affords great facilities for commerce. The Association has entered upon the work of clearing and planting two acres of land; and putting up a comfortable farm-house upon each farm for the coming emigrants.

UNUSUAL POSITION OF THE PLANETS.—About the middle of last month the planets were all visible above the horizon early in the night, being so situated as to mark with distinctness, the plan of their own and the earth's orbit. In the west is Venus, uncommonly brilliant, Jupiter with his usual splendor adorns the East, and Mars and Saturn arranged between; besides these and Saturn with its pale line of light, there are the constellations of the Greater Bear Serpion, Lyra, all visible making the view truly grand and subline.

RECEIPTS FOR THE MICHIGAN FARMER

FROM JUNE 25TH TO JULY 26TH.

D Shaw PM 2,00, J E Wilcox 1,80, W V Wimple 3,00. A M Wimple 3,00, Chas Leverance 1,00, D C Waterman 4,00, M Freeman 1,00, J B Rost 1,00, S P Shafford PM 1,00, G Williams 1,00, O Hall 1,00, W Hicks 1,00, A J Hood 1,10, C Clark 2,66, R Bury 1,00, G C Paud 2,00, T Wiley jr. 1,00, G Smith 3,00, J C Warner 75c, B C Gunn 1,00, M R Fletcher 1,00, C Gregory APM 1,00, S Rossman P M 1,00, H Wheeler 1,00, G Davis 1,00, G K Smith. 1,00, J Bryan 2,00, E Daniels P M 3,00, J R Smith 3,00, V B McKinney P M 1,00, T Simmons 3,00, A R Bray 1. 0. A A Copeland Ag't 1,00, A Brewer PM 4,00, J B Andrews 1,00, A G Eastman 2,00, A L Stevens 1,00.

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DETROIT PRICES CURRENT,

Herd's Grass..℔ bu.	$2 00	Salt..... bbl	1 31
Flax.....℔ "	1 00	Butter..... ℔	12@14
Lime.....℔ bbl	75	Eggs..... do	12
Flour..... "	3 37½	Hides, dry ℔	8½
Corn.....℔ bu	43	Wheat .....bu	75
Oats..... "	32	Hams.....	10
Rye.....	40	Onions.....	75@1 00
Barley.....	62@75	Cranberries....	2 00
Hogs.....1 00 ℔	♦ 5	5 00 Buckwheat...℔ 100 ℔	1 2½
ppples.....℔ bu.	1 00	Indian meal.. "	1 00
Potatoes.....	1 25	Beef..... "	3 00@4 00
Hay.....ton	7 00 9 00	Lard....℔ ℔ (retail)	11
Wool.....℔	18@40	Honey.....	
Peas..... bu	1 00	Apples, dried..bu	1 75@2 00
Beans.....	2 06	Peaches,.....	3 00
Beef.....bbl	8@8 50	Clover seed....	6 00
Pork, mess....	---@18 00	Pine lumber, clear,	20 00 ℔ Mft
White Fish....	8 50	" 2d "	15 00 "
Trout.....	7 50	Bill lumber....	11 00 "
Codfish.....℔	5	Flooring.....	12 00
heese.....	6½@7	Common.....	10 00
Wood.....cord	2 00@2 50	Lath	2 00
Water Lime...℔ bb .	1 50	Coal Tar~~℔ bbl.	2 50

FOWLS FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following choice varieties of PURE BRED CHICKENS,

The produce of his *Premium Fowls*, selected as the most valuable from his thirteen popular kinds, after carefully testing their early maturity and hardiness—their laying properties, and their qualities as setters and nurses, viz :—

1st.	Shanghai,	$6 per pair
2d.	Cochin China,	6 "
3d.	White Surry Dorkings,	5 "
4th.	Dorkings, (colored)	3 "
5th.	Shanghai and Dorking—half-and-half,	4 "
6th.	Shanghai and Dominico,	3 "
7th.	Kent co. and Dorking,	3 "
8th.	Cochin and Dominico,	3 "
9th.	Seabright Bantam, (very small,)	3 "

N. B.—Orders to the amount of *Six Dollars* directed to me at SCHOOLCRAFT. Kalamazoo county, Mich., will be strictly attended to. The Chicks carefully selected, cooped, and put on board the cars at Kalamazoo, free of charged—directed as desired.

Orders will be filled according to date, as the demands heretofore has been greater than could be supplied.

M. FREEMAN.

Schoolcraft, Mich., July, 1852. aug2m

PAULER BUCKS.

THE subscriber has a number of very fine Escurial and Pauler Buck Lambs, which he will sell next fall, at about four dollars per head.

FARMERS wishing to procure *good Sheep*, can see them at Mount Pleasant Farm, one and a half miles east of Ann Arbor.

jy R. B. GLAZIER.

PAPER WAREHOUSE.

THE UNDERSIGNED has opened an extensive Paper Warehouse on Jefferson avenue, Detroit, for the exclusive sale of all kinds of paper, where a general assortment can be found at all times. The attention of country dealers is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere. Cash paid for rags. J. CLARK.

Detroit, Feb. 19, 1851.

TO FARMERS

AND THE REST OF MANKIND!

☞ESPECIALLY THE LADIES☜

COL. BROOKS, *the Sergeant (Tip) of* 1840,

ANNOUNCES his arrival in Detroit, Mich, as Agent for the late Pateat self-heating, fuel-saving, labour-saving

SMOOTHING IRONS,

Which have passed the trial, test, and ordeal in presence of a large committee of Ladies and Gentlemen, at the Young Men's Hall, at the Kentucky Ironing Bee, who unanimously pronounced it A. Number 1. *(nuff sed.)*

Mr. B. and his agents will speedily introduce them into the several counties. 24 Kentucky Ironing Bee this week at Ann Arbor—Col. B. presiding. Country presses please copy. *(Pro bono publico.)*

E. BROOKS, Agent for Michigan.

Detroit, July 26th, 1852. aug

MANSFIELD'S

CLOVER SEED HULLING AND CLEANING MACHINE.

WAS awarded by the Ohio State Fairs, 1850-51, the *First Premiums, Diplomas, and Silver Medal.* Warranted to hull and clean from 20 to 40 bushels seed per day, or from two to five bushels per day.

M. H. MANSFIELD,

ASHLAND, Ohio.

July, 1852. aug

TO FARMERS!

A RARE CHANCE

IS now offered to a farmer wishing to locate near DETROIT, which furnishes one of

THE BEST MARKETS IN THE WORLD!

The proprietor being obliged to leave the Western climate, on account of ill-health, offers this farm on very advantageous terms; it contains **327** ACRES, and is so situated as may be divided into two or three farms, if desired, and will be sold either separately or together, as may be preferred. About 100 acres under improvement, two orchards, one very fine grafted, about bearing, and comprising several hundred Trees A fine Peach orchard of about two hundred trees, about bearing the New York rareripe Peach, and last, but not least, a fine bearing Chestnut orchard, such as cannot be found in the State.

This farm joins Dearborn Village on the east, and the Monroe road on the south, the Rulo road on the West, and the Detroit and Saline Plank-road on the north, being but twenty minutes on the cars from Detroit, and the first stopping place from that city, and about ten miles by plank road. The advantage by cars to Delroit renders this Farm the most desirable one in the county for furnishing milk for the city A fortune may be made in this business on this Farm, and again the Wood on the place may be made to pay for the entire farm, it being only about 80 or 100 rods from the Central Railroad Wood Depot, where from 3 to 4000 cords may be sold for cash in hand every winter, bringing the past winter $1,25 per cord, and must increase in price from year to year.

BUILDINGS consists of frame barn about 30 by 40, frame shed about 20 by 50, log house and frame milk house, and building material on the ground nearly sufficient for a house 28 by 35 feet.

TERMS for this place, are ten per cent. of the purchase money (only) down, the annual payments of ten per cent. each, with interest, being nine years pay day.

This farm is put at the low price of twenty dollars per acre, and on exceedingly desirable terms, and is believed that there cannot now be purchased between this farm and Detroit a single farm for less than from forty to two hundred dollars an acre, and that the day is not far distans that this farm will not be sold for less than one hundred dollars per acre.

Inquire of

W. S. DRIGGS, *Detroit,*

Corner of Griswold street and Jefferson Avenue, Up Stairs.

June, 1852. jytf

STEWART & CO.

93 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit, Dealers in choice Drugs and Medicines, Pure Eclectic and Botanic Medicines, both simple and compound, Vegetable Extracts, Concentrated Medicines, Oils, Gums Roots, Herbs and Barks. Also, Electro-Magnetic Machines, Trusses, Shoulder Braces, Supporters, Medical Books, &c., opposite the Peninsular Bank.

J. J. OAKLEY. — M. P. STEWART.

THE NAPOLEON DYNASTY

HISTORY OF THE BONAPARTE FAMILY

BY THE BERKELEY MEN.

THIS work is now in press, in one handsome octavo volume of about 500 pages. The work is prepared by several literary men of ability and taste, and embellished by 18 fine portraits of the Bonapartes. It embraces a full, brilliant and authentic history of the Life of LOUIS NAPOLEON, Prince President.

CORNISH, LAMPORT & CO.,

jy PUBLISHERS, 8 *Park Place,* NEW YORK

HOLMES & COMPANY,

DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

AT THEIR NEW FREESTONE STORE,

Woodward Avenue,

J. HOLMES, C. L. ANTHONY, } *New-York,*
S. M. HOLMES, *Detroit.*

DETROIT.

DURHAM BULL.

THE CELEBRATED

SHORT HORN DURHAM BULL

GUELPH.

FIVE YEARS OLD; bred by HENRY PARSONS, Esq., Canada West, now the Property of ISAAC ASKEW, of Amherstburg, will *stand for Cows on the Farm of Francis Baby, Esq, of Windsor, C. W*, on the following terms, viz:

FIVE DOLLARS PER COW,

And every attention will be given to Cows sent from City of Detroit, Michigan; Chatham, and other places at a distance. Good pasturage provided free of charge. Those who wish to secure the services of this Bull for Cows will please make an early application.

—PEDIGREE—

The GUELPH, got by the Short Horn Durham Bull Fergus, bred by Hon. C. Adam Ferguson, Wood Hill, Waterdown, Canada West. Fergus was got by Bull Wellington, imported by Charles Vail, Esq, of Troy, New-York State. Guelph's Dam, Red Rose, red and white, bred by Charles M. Giddings, Cleveland, Ohio; calved in May, 1843; got by Berry out of Cinderilla, by Cicero; Young Flora by Calebs. Flora was bred by Mr. Mason, of Chilton, Durham, England

GUELPH took the first prize at the Gore District Show, when one year old; at two years old, he took the first prize at the Amherstburg Fair Show; he also competed at the Michigan State Fair, at Ann Arbor, 1850, and took the Diploma on Foreign Stock; he also took the first prize and diploma at Michigan State Fair in Detroit, in 1851, against the New-York State Stock.

July 1, 1852 3m

GREAT SALE OF BLOOD CATTLE.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE 18th DAY OF AUGUST NEXT,

I WILL sell the chief part of my large herd of Blood Cattle,—Cows, Heifers, and heifer and bull Calves—comprising upwards of fifty full-bred Short-Horns.

Also, eight thorough-bred Herefords—a two years old bull, a yearling bull, three cows and three calves. One of the Hereford cows, ("Rarity") was imported from England by Messrs. Corning & Sotham, in 1841. The others, excepting the two years old bull, are her descendants, by bulls of the same stock.

Also, two or three Devon bull calves, got by Mr. Ambrose Stevens' imported bull "Candy," bred by the distinguished Mr. Quarlty, of Devonshire, England, and out of cows descended from the herd of the late Earl of Leicester.

The remainder of the cows and calves, forty or fifty in number, are high-bred Short-Horn grades, with a dash of Devon blood in in some of them.

The calves of thorough-bred Short-Horn and grade cows, are mostly got by the imported Short-Horn bull "Duke of Exeter," (10,152,) of the celebrated "Princess tribe," bred by Mr. John Stephenson, of Durham, England, whose herd is excelled by none, if equalled, by any now in England

All the Short-Horn and grade cows and heifers which come in season, will be bulled previous to the sale, by the "Duke of Exeter."

Many of the cows, both thorough-bred and grade, are descended from the Bates bulls "Duke of Wellington," imported by George Vail, Esq., of Troy, N. Y.; and by "Symmetry," son of "Wellington," out of Mr. Vail's imported Bates cow "Duchess."

This stock has been bred with a strict regard to their milking quality, in which they have been fully *proved*, and are not excelled by any herd of cows in the United States. They are all gentle, with fine silky udders, milk easy, and are animals that will be satisfactory to any one in want of the best breeding and milking stock.

The sale will take place at the residence of Peter Gunbrance, two miles above Albany, on the Troy road, on the homestead farm of Gen. Van Rennselaer, where the cattle will be for a week before the sale.

Catalogues with pedigrees will be prepared by the 15th of June, and sent by mail to all postpaid applicants.

I will also sell at the same time, two pairs of six years old thorough-bred Short-Horn oxen, and two or three pairs of matched steers.

Also, ten or twelve South-Down buck lambs, got by an imported ram, from the unrivalled flock of Jonas Webb, of Bahabram, England, and from Ewes descended from the flocks of Mr. Webb, and Mr. Ellman of Sussex.

LEWIS F. ALLEN.

Black Rock, N. Y., May, 1852. jy2m

AUSTRALIAN WHEAT.

VERY SUPERIOR.

THE berry of this grainis extra large, and makes the best of flour. It produces a greater average crop than any other variety now grown in New-York. Several years experience in its cultivation, proves that it is less liable to rust or mildew than other kinds; and as the stalk is large and strong, it is also less liable to blow down or lodge,. PRICE $4 per bushel. Other varieties of wheat, such as the White Flint, Mediterranean, Black Sea, &c.

A. B. ALLEN & CO.,

N. Y. Agricultural Warehouse, 189 and 191 Water street, NEW-YORK.

July, 1852. jy2m

1852.] ONE PRICE ONLY. [1852

SUMMER CLOTHING.

CLOTHING at wholesale and retail, at the well known establishment of the subscribers, corner of Jefferson and Woodward avenues, may be found a very large assortment of Clothing, comprising every quality and description of garments, which for style, durability and economy cannot be excelled. FARMERS and MECHANICS may here procure substantial and economical garments and as *no deviation in price* is practiced, they can rely on purchasin goods, in all cases, at the lowest possible rates. Under this syste the inexperienced can buy as low as the most expert and practic buyer. Also on hand,

BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

in great variety, India Rubber and Oiled Clothing, Trunks and Carpet Bags, under garments, Cravats, Stocks, &c.

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings always on hand, and made up to order in the best manner. HALLOCK & RAYMOND.

March 9, 1851. aprly

DETROIT SEED STORE

AND AGRICULTURAL WAREHOUSE

Garden, Field and Flower Seeds.

IMPORTED Flower Roots, Agricultural Implements and Machines, Starbuck's Troy Plow, Ruggles, Nourse & Mason's Eagle Plow, and Wisconsin Plow, Grant's Fanning Mills. Rich's Straw Cutters, Corn-planter and sub-drill, Washing Machines, Corn sheilers, Cultivators, Thermometer churns, &c.

ALSO

Agents for the sale of Wheeler's Patent Improved Portable Railroad Horse Power and Over-shot Threshers and Separators.

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